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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 110



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR TROOPS MEET STIFF RESISTANCE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW131702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, August 13 (XINHUA)--A heavy attack launched by the Soviet occupation troops with the support of 250 tanks and 16 helicopter gunships and jet bombers on the headquarters of the Afghan freedom-fighters in Kalarashid area of Zabul Province in Southeastern Afghanistan on 8 August ended in failure, according to a spokesman of the Hezb-I-Islami of Afghanistan in Peshawar today.

Referring to the situation in Zabul Province, the spokesman, who had just arrived in Peshawar from that province, said that except for the provincial capital, most areas in the province are in the hands of the freedom-fighters. Many Afghan Government troops kept defecting to the guerrillas.

In a recent battle, Afghan freedom-fighters in Laghman Province killed 24 government soldiers, destroyed two tanks and captured three Kalashnikov automatic rifles.

In Ghazni Province, freedom-fighters attacked a Russian convoy on the Kabul-Kandahar highway near Ghazni recently. After a two-hour fighting, one high-ranking Russian officer and the head of the provincial political committee were killed and some others wounded. The freedom-fighters also attacked the centre of government army officers and local officials at the Sanai high school in the province, killing one officer and 44 officials. The Soviet troops, supported by tanks and armoured cars, tried to surround the freedom-fighters but met with stubborn resistance. One Russian tank and one jeep were destroyed in the fighting.

Heavy fighting between the Afghan freedom-fighters and Soviet troops was also reported in Badakhshan Province bordering the Soviet Union. Radio Moscow admitted that the freedom-fighters had attempted to take over Faizabad, capital of the province, and that they had blown up a number of bridges on the Kandus-Faizabad road.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI' RADIO RAPS PRC RELIANCE ON U.S. FOR MILITARY MODERNIZATION

OW091922 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] It cannot be determined whether or not Sino-U.S. relations have entered a new stage merely by the results of Vice Premier Geng Biao's recent visit to the United States or by the remarks recently made by Ambassador Woodcock while in the United States.

When Ambassador Woodcock said that the strategic interests of both the United States and China coincide and called for strengthening military, political and economic cooperation between the two countries, he spoke only for himself.

In view of the opinions expressed at the recent session of the military commission under the CCP Central Committee, however, some leading comrades of the military commission, the Ministry of National Defense and the individual military regions cherish very unrealistic illusions about the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Some comrades even went so far as to wish that this development would bring about a "great leap forward" in the field of economic construction. Some comrades, in their capacity as leading comrades of the central authorities, held that the key to achieving the return of Taiwan to the motherland in 10 years lies in the development of Sino-U.S. relations. In fact, these views are only wishful thinking and utterly unrealistic as stated by comrades Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Zhang Caiqian and Xu Shiyu at the military commission's session.

The trend of the recent developments in Sino-U.S. relations and the remarks made by the presidential candidates of both parties in the United States prove that the United States originally began to improve relations with our country by betraying Taiwan from the strategic goal of using China to oppose the Soviet Union. The so-called "playing the China card," a new terminology in diplomacy, was thus coined.

Whenever some corresponding concessions or some sacrifices were required of the United States, the U.S. authorities would "put on an ice-cold face." An ironclad proof to this attitude is that a great disturbance was caused when our country recently tried to sell cotton textiles to and purchase modern weapons from the United States.

During their visit to the United States, Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Secretary General Geng Biao did a lot of persuading but the U.S. authorities flatly refused to sell us modern arms. What the United States agreed to sell us, including transport planes, helicopters, radar equipment and trucks, are not the latest models and are very expensive. Besides, merely several hundred or several thousand items of modern arms will have little effect on our armed forces of 4 million.

What is most evident is that while testifying to the House of Representatives last April, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke, deputy assistant secretary of defense (Pratt), and (Robinson), director of (?the) control bureau of the National Security Agency, pointed out that the United States would not seek an alliance with the Chinese Communists; establish a military cooperation agreement with China; or plan to sell arms to Mainland China. They also stated that all items that could be sold to Mainland China will also be sold to any friend of the United States and that, in selling military equipment to the Chinese Communists, the interests and security of the United States and its allies would be taken into consideration. At the same time, the United States could make China comply with the agreements through control of spare parts.

It is thus clear that to depend on the United States to achieve modernization in national defense is utterly an idle dream.

As for someone's argument that the key to achieving the return of Taiwan to the motherland in 10 years lies in the development of Sino-U.S. relations, it is merely wishful thinking. In 1979 the United States sold Taiwan arms worth 800 million dollars and this year's arms sale to Taiwan will be even greater. The arms sold to Taiwan include: low-altitude supersonic (?valiant) missiles; shipborne surface-to-air (?titan) missiles; air-to-surface anti-tank [words indistinct] missiles; a naval rapid firing system and an electronic identification system. Our armed forces do not have many of these weapons.

Furthermore, U.S. presidential candidate Reagan repeatedly threatened that if elected, he would restore normal relations with Taiwan.

All this proves that depending on the United States and cherishing unrealistic thinking about the United States will do great harm to our country and to the modernization of our armed forces.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REPORTS ON JAPAN'S ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN

OW141438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GNT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, August 14 (XINHUA)--Japan's economy is stepping into a period of recession as consumers' demand continues to fall, according to the economic report for August issued by the Bank of Japan.

The monthly statistics released by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry show that the index for industrial production and mining was down by 1.2 per cent in May and 0.7 per cent in June compared with that of April. The decline in production was quite marked in the steel, petro-chemical, mining and construction materials industries.

All the manufacturing industries have been operating more and more under capacity since April.

Housing starts in the first half of this year dropped by 8.1 per cent from the level of the same period last year.

There has been a notable increase since May in the number of smaller enterprises going bankrupt. The results of an inquiry made public on August 12 show that business failures, each with liabilities of over ten million yen, passed the "crisis line" of 1,500 cases in July, 18.3 per cent higher than that of the same month last year. Their aggregate liabilities reached 220,000 million yen (nearly 1,000 million U.S. dollars), 7.2 per cent more than July 1979.

Soaring prices and worsening inflation and the consequent decline in the income and purchasing power of the people are generally held responsible for the noticeable economic slowdown of the Japanese economy. According to figures released by the prime minister's office in May, the actual income of the labouring people had kept dwindling for five consecutive months compared with the corresponding months last year. Their consumer expenditure had been plummeting for three consecutive months. In May, actual income was 0.8 per cent and consumer expenditure 2.1 per cent less than that of May, 1979.

The growth rate of export remained high in the first six months of this year. But dark clouds are gathering over the horizon as the United States and Western Europe, threatened with or already in an economic recession are expected to do all they can to curtail the import of Japanese steel, automobiles and electrical appliances.

On August 12, Minister of International Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka met separately with the director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, Toshio Komoto, and with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to discuss the current economic situation and prospects. The JAPAN ECONOMIC NEWS reported that the cabinet decided to call a meeting of its members in charge of economy early next month and work out a new economic policy package.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN ASSISTS BEIJING WOMAN IN FINDING MISSING DAUGHTER

OW141440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--A 63-year-old Beijing doctor, who appealed to the press last week for help in finding the daughter she left in Japan 40 years ago, has been told her daughter is alive and well.

Dr. Wang Jinlan says her daughter, Chen Jingzi, is on holiday somewhere in Japan with her husband and family and still may not know of her Chinese origins or of the existence of her family in China.

Dr. Wang wrote to the BEIJING EVENING NEWS last week appealing for help in finding Chen Jingzi, whom she had left with a nursemaid in Tokyo in 1939. Two Japanese correspondents read her letter and sent word to Tokyo.

There, the authorities pieced together details from official records and the scanty information Dr. Wang was able to supply. Dr. Wang recalled that the family had lived in Okidazawa, on the outskirts of Tokyo, and that the nursemaid had lived in the Asakusa District of the capital.

Finally, the authorities identified Chen Jingzi, who is now married to a Japanese and is the mother of three children.

Dr. Wang, a graduate in gynaecology and obstetrics at Tokyo Women's University, was still in Japan when the Sino-Japanese War was at its height.

With great difficulty she left Japan together with her two sons but she was forced to leave Chen Jingzi, then only a year old, in the care of her elderly nursemaid, along with her house and furniture.

The correspondents who set off the official search in Japan told Dr. Wang that the nursemaid brought up Chen Jingzi as her own daughter. She died about ten years ago.

"As soon as I know her address I will send pictures of all the members of our family," a tearful but smiling Dr. Wang told reporters. "Finding Jingzi has been my dream for 40 years."

She said her family had tried several times to find Chen Jingzi but only the improved relations between China and Japan had made it possible.

Chen Jingzi now has two sisters whom she did not see even as a baby. They are 36-year-old Chen Rongjing, an accountant at a Beijing department store, and Chen Ronghui, 35, a doctor. Dr. Wang, a widow since 1943, lives with Rongjing and her husband in an apartment.

Rongjing was also close to tears when she heard of the whereabouts of her sister. She said: "Every time I saw a Japanese film I thought of my sister, and I was tempted to ask Japanese visitors if they knew Chen Jingzi. We were not sure if she was still alive.

"I thought of her constantly. I even hung a picture of a Japanese woman in a kimono on my bedroom wall."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SRI LANKA OPPOSITION RALLY ERUPTS IN VIOLENCE

OW091900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--An opposition rally against the government of Sri Lanka erupted into violence in Colombo yesterday, according to reports from Colombo.

Defying the state of emergency proclaimed by the government on 16 July banning all protests, trade unions backed by opposition parties called a sit-in of some 1,000 people in downtown Colombo near the official presidential residence in protest against the government decision to dismiss more than 40,000 workers and government employees who took part in the 18 July strike.

The demonstration turned violent when the protestors smashed the windows of the office of Air Lanka, the national airlines, and broke windshields of state-owned buses and cars.

The government called out the police and armed forces to disperse the demonstrators. One hundred seventy demonstrators were arrested and 100 others injured, including a member of parliament. Many vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

Calm was restored to the city centre later yesterday but sporadic outbursts of violence continued in other parts of the city.

A UPI dispatch from Colombo said this is the worst outbreak of political violence since Jayewardene became president in 1977.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONG KONG MAGAZINE ANALYZES HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK041030 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING In Chinese No 94, 16 Jul 80 pp 4-8

[Article by Chiang Wei-wen: "Who Is To Manage Hong Kong?--On Hong Kong's Future"]

[Text] Some Predictions on Hong Kong's Future

Since the beginning of the 1980's, Hong Kong's future has become one of the most talked about questions among sensitive personages.

This concern is not accidental. After more than 10 years of upheaval, the Chinese political situation has become generally stable. The four modernizations program is progressing steadily. In Hong Kong, a new generation has matured. Some middle class people who have received higher education are actively seeking economic and political power. Within the Hong Kong Government, Governor Maclehoose has been in office for a long term of 12 years and many high officials of retirement age are still being retained. However, the situation cannot go on like this forever...

With concern comes speculation. What will become of Hong Kong? 1997 is a sensitive number. But the realistic Hong Kong people do not try to evade this question. They are speculating on whether China will take back Hong Kong. If it does, what will it be like? At present, is Hong Kong becoming Guangzhouized? Or is Guangzhou becoming Hong Kongized? Are the governments of China and Britain conducting some sort of private negotiations to decide the fate of more than 5 million Hong Kong people? There are varied speculations but they can be summed up in three basic predictions:

First, the question of the lease will not be resolved by 1997 and China will grudgingly take back Hong Kong. Both the Chinese and British Governments will tightly guard this secret for their own interests. Therefore, when the time comes, there is the danger of a sudden collapse of Hong Kong's economy. The basis of this prediction includes the following: the beginning of the outflow of British capital from Hong Kong typified

by the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank's buying into the American Midland Bank and Hong Kong residents being classified as second class citizens who cannot migrate to England at will.

The second prediction is that the lease question will be resolved and a decision will be made whereby Hong Kong will still be ruled by the British administratively and China will increase its influence in Hong Kong.

The third prediction is that the lease question will be resolved but the decision reached on the fate of Hong Kong will be that it will return to the fold of China politically and the interests of foreign capital in Hong Kong will continue to be protected.

Actually, there are some obvious common points in these predictions.

First is that the lease question is indeed a problem. Although in their public pronouncements both the Chinese and the British side tend to take this question lightly, foreign investment, which is the cornerstone of Hong Kong's economy, is looking for this signal to determine its next step.

The second point is that almost no one believes that Hong Kong can become independent. Of course, some opinions hold that there is no reason that makes Hong Kong's return to China imperative. But these opinions are mostly for the sake of argument. Actual conditions dictate that the chances of Hong Kong becoming independent are extremely slim. Moreover, very few people believe that the independence of Hong Kong would do the Hong Kong people any good.

The third point is that whether the prosperity of Hong Kong will continue is the central question. On this problem, no matter how the lease question is solved, the interests of the foreign investors must be protected. Either their agent, the Hong Kong Colonial Government, will continue to manage this territory or China will guarantee the interests of investors with some sort of explicit commitment after China takes over the administration of Hong Kong.

However, a prediction is a prediction. Let us look at the reality in Hong Kong in the past few years.

Three Major Factors For Economic Prosperity

No one can deny the economic achievements of Hong Kong over the past 10 years. It can be said that whether Hong Kong's economy can prosper remains the decisive factor for Hong Kong's survival. The healthy growth of Hong Kong's economy benefits China, Britain, foreign investors and the Hong Kong people themselves. The basically harmonious and peaceful relationship among these parties over the past 10 years has basically been determined by the prosperous economy.

In reality, all parties have contributed their share in support of this economic prosperity. This point will become very clear if we look at the following factors,

The first factor, of course, is the stable political situation in Hong Kong for the past 10 years or so. This is the most basic factor. Without this, no one would have wanted to invest in Hong Kong and Hong Kong would not have been able to maintain normal production order. It is only natural for the Hong Kong Government to want stability for Hong Kong. Therefore, the CCP's agreeing to let Hong Kong have stability was very important. No matter how significant the development of social movements among Hong Kong's people have been in the past years, as a political force, only the influence of the CCP in Hong Kong is strong enough to challenge the stable situation. For the past 10 years or more, the CCP has refrained from playing this role. This has facilitated the stability of Hong Kong society which made prosperity possible.

The second factor is foreign investment. Undoubtedly, without foreign investment, Hong Kong's economic miracle would be over. Otherwise, the Hong Kong Government would not have kept the door wide open for investors for so long and China would not have repeatedly assured investors in Hong Kong and told them not to worry. However, a problem existing along with this is that the most important thing for investors is profit. It is only when favorable conditions exist that they will help in bringing about prosperity to Hong Kong. They will not be willing to make sacrifices for the development of Hong Kong.

The third factor to be reckoned with is the improvement of the quality of Hong Kong workers. Since the 1970's, a generation of young and energetic technical workers and management personnel has been groomed due to the increasing popularization of education in Hong Kong. In the present situation of the world economy in which protectionism is again on the rise, Hong Kong's industry has to diversify and change from being labor-intensive to capital-intensive. To improve the ability of commodities to compete in the market, a high quality labor force is indispensable. However, with the improvement of the quality of the labor force, some other problems have also arisen: the new educated generation of Hong Kong are demanding a more democratic, open and rational society. Political rights movements and educational reforms in recent years are manifestations of this demand.

It can be said that the factors mentioned above have all developed in a positive direction in the past years. But we can also see unstable factors in the above analysis. With the advent of the 1980's, Hong Kong has come under the test of these unstable factors. This has given rise to several speculations.

What forms have these tests taken?

The tests primarily have come from two quarters. First is the approach of the year 1997. How will the Chinese and British Governments deal with

the expiring lease agreement? Second, what are the popular sentiments of the Hong Kong people? Although the fate of Hong Kong is primarily decided by China and Britain, the Hong Kong people themselves could disrupt the equilibrium.

Similar Goals But Different Standpoints

The goal of the Chinese and British sides on the question of the year 1997 is the same: they both hope to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. However, they have taken entirely different standpoints. British rule in Hong Kong for more than 100 years has been based on unequal treaties. The CCP has never recognized these unequal treaties.

Some people take this historical difference as a criterion in analyzing the different attitude of China and Britain on the lease agreement. China never even mentioned the lease agreement. It just told the investors not to worry. But people in the legal circles in Hong Kong and Britain have been eager to give suggestions and opinions on this question. In reality, China might be contemplating more on this question than its apparent indifference shows.

In May last year, Song Zhiguang, the Chinese assistant foreign minister, gave a talk on the Hong Kong problem which could be considered the most detailed on the subject so far. He indicated that China will not take back Hong Kong before 1997. After this date, the question of how to deal with Hong Kong will be decided through consultations. Even if China decides to take back Hong Kong, China will try to protect the interests of investors in Hong Kong as much as possible. In this talk, Song Zhiguang evaded the question of whether China will take back Hong Kong after 1997. What could be the reason for this?

The first possible reason is that there is no reason for China to place itself in a vulnerable position prematurely. On the one hand, it is hard for the Chinese Government itself to predict the domestic political situation in China more than 10 years from now. On the other, they are also not able to predict the international situation and attitudinal changes on the part of the British Government. A premature statement of its position would actually hurt China's position in future negotiations.

The second possible reason could be that the most important thing for China at present is not whether Hong Kong can be formally returned. Everyone knows that for Hong Kong to remain prosperous and for it to be useful to China, it must maintain the present economic structure. After the downfall of the gang of four, the CCP has greatly changed its previous policy of armchair politics in Hong Kong and concentrated its efforts on economic work. The vitality of the PRC representative organs in Hong Kong and some Chinese capital with close relationship to China over the past few years is a manifestation of this change. If we look at the whole of Hong Kong as a company which is raking in huge profits, the present Chinese policy toward Hong Kong is to gradually increase its share in this company

to get a greater portion of the profits. The key question is not whether China can gain management rights in Hong Kong. It is which type of management will be best for this "company" to make profits and thus, best for China to gain more dividends. China has actively participated in the Hong Kong economy for only a few years. How can it tell whose management over Hong Kong will be most beneficial for its continued use of Hong Kong?

So when we say that China and Britain have different standpoints, it does not simply mean that one party attaches much importance to the lease agreement while the other does not. We mean they differ over how the profits from this "company" should be distributed. The British would naturally want to maintain the traditional monopoly of power in Hong Kong. They are evidently disgruntled by the growing investments from China and local Chinese capital which could later overtake them. In simple terms, China and Britain are like shareholders in this "company" (Hong Kong). Both parties have common interests: to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity in order to gain profits. But a contradiction also exists between them: both want to have a larger share of the interests and control. However, this contradiction most certainly will not cause the break up of the partnership because the situation of "each going his own way" is something both do not want to see. In addition, the absolute interests gained by both have also increased. The only problem is the size of the relative interests. Even this point will not be enough to undermine this good partnership.

Leaving Hong Kong In the Hands of the British

From the point of view of the British, if Hong Kong remains in their hands after 1997, that will naturally be the best guarantee for their profits. Once political power changes hands, it is hard to predict changes on the part of the partner. This point also worries China. China does not yet know whether it would be best to take political power into its own hands. It has to worry about whether taking political power will scare away its partner. If so, then it would be far better to leave the management to the partner. It can be said that China has two important questions (aside from the question of changes in the domestic and international situation) to clarify at this point before it can decide what to do after 1997. The first question is whether Chinese administration of Hong Kong would be beneficial to Hong Kong's economic prosperity. The second question is whether it is possible to significantly increase China's influence in Hong Kong without exceeding the limit of tolerance of foreign investors. (If China monopolizes everything, it will only squeeze out most of the investors.) However, no matter what the answers to these two questions are, there is only one future for Hong Kong's economic structure--maintenance of the status quo. Looking from present conditions, it would be better for Hong Kong to remain in the hands of the British than to be taken back by China.

Popular Sentiment in Hong Kong

When discussing the future of Hong Kong, if one only looks at the figure 1997 and the attitudes of China and Britain, he could be basically right, but could also make a serious mistake. The popular sentiment in Hong Kong could become a bomb that could shake this society.

In 1966, no one ever suspected that there would be great changes occurring in Hong Kong. But the disturbances over the fare increase of the Star Ferry stunned the Hong Kong Government. To the Hong Kong Government the discontent of youth which appeared during the disturbances in 1966 was more worrying than the organized strikes of the leftist groups because the latter will not occur again. In his New Year's Day speech this year, Director of Home Affairs John Walden began stressing that "coming into the 1980's, a countercurrent of discontent has emerged in Hong Kong," and that "at present, the white collar workers are the ones who are discontent and not the blue collar workers."

Like many developing societies after World War II, a new generation has matured in Hong Kong. Young people born after the war constitute more than one half of Hong Kong's population. A group of vigorous and energetic young people are starting to occupy major administrative positions in various sectors in Hong Kong. They were born here, grew up here, are well adjusted to living conditions in Hong Kong and are willing to work hard for a bright future for Hong Kong. If the disturbances in 1966 were only the expression of young people's social discontent and excessive energy, today this mature new generation no longer wants destruction. They want construction. They want to engage in construction in the direction that they agree to.

The continuous upsurge of political rights movements can be seen in the past few years. The new generation is not as tame as their parents. They no longer believe that the poor cannot compete with the rich and the rich cannot compete with the officials. Not only are there frequent petitioners outside the governor's residence, the more important thing is that their industrial actions can paralyze part of the social machinery in Hong Kong at anytime they choose. All types of pressure groups are now on the rise. In the past few years, most of the leaders of active groups like trade unions of civil servants, social workers and community organizers, have been young people. Although they do not yet constitute an organized political force, they constitute a social force with wide ranging influence.

Then, what are the demands of this social force?

It is important for people to know their own limitations. There are two points which those demanding reforms for Hong Kong are well aware of.

First, they absolutely recognize the fact that China and Britain are the decisive forces in determining the fate of Hong Kong. So it is out of the

question for them to ask for independence since they know very well that this is impossible and will only invite the opposition of both the Chinese and the British side. They will also not put forth a program on economic policy because they know for a fact that the economic structure of Hong Kong cannot be changed. However, they are asking for more political rights without hurting the interests of both China and Britain.

Second, although it is improbable for them to assume a leadership role, they have some bargaining power. For one thing, they are local people. Compared with the colonial government which represents Britain, they have closer relations with local citizens. For another, as the society advances toward modernization, the middle class and professional personnel who possess knowledge and skills will undoubtedly be elevated to positions of crucial importance.

In brief, under the present conditions, the middle class and pressure groups cannot become a decisive force, but they can disrupt the equilibrium in Hong Kong and exert a certain influence.

The Hong Kong Government and the CCP forces in Hong Kong have adopted different policies in meeting this challenge.

Localization, Division Into Districts and Professionalization

It seems that the Hong Kong Government has taken a more positive stand than the CCP toward the problem of pressure from nonpartisan forces in society. This is perhaps because it is the one in power and is the target of this pressure.

Since the early 1970's, the Hong Kong Government has instituted quite a few reforms in the administrative structure. This includes setting up a large number of advisory committees, reorganizing the central government, establishing a system of district offices, implementing a green paper policy and encouraging the establishment of mutual aid committees and urban development. Recently, the Hong Kong Government released another green paper on district administration.

This green paper on administrative reforms is actually part of a series of policies adopted by the Hong Kong Government in the past few years. These policies have not only improved the administrative efficiency of the Hong Kong Government, but also accommodated and channeled the social discontent and served to prepare for and mold the future of Hong Kong. These policies can be generally classified into several aspects.

The first aspect is the further localization of the Hong Kong Government. For one thing, Britain finds it difficult to find suitable top colonial officials to take on the complicated duties in this peculiar place called Hong Kong. For another, the younger generation in Hong Kong has matured and are gradually becoming capable of taking on the heavy responsibility

of managing this society. The younger generation themselves demand this. Gradual localization helps erase the image of bureaucratism from the Hong Kong Government. This is because the new generation of administrative officials have all gradually gained working experience in the Hong Kong social environment and this minimizes arbitrary commands which are divorced from reality. Furthermore, they can gradually absorb the aggressive personalities among the new generation to take the place of the old "oppositionists." In the green paper on district administration, the power of the urban council has been indirectly slashed. The new system of district elections could also eliminate some of the personalities among the "oppositionists." The Hong Kong Government is now not too interested in the crusader-for-justice and eloquent-critic type of personalities and is more interested in pressure groups exercising real influence.

The second aspect is the district office administration model. This is part of an organized plan to improve the administrative efficiency of the Hong Kong Government. The fragmentation within the various departments of the central administration has long been the subject of criticism among top officials in the Hong Kong Government. In his 1976 policy speech, the Hong Kong governor brought in the concept of community development and organizing coordinating committees chaired by district officers to coordinate administration within the community. The district management committees and district advisory boards suggested in the green paper are an elaboration of this model. This also conforms to the Hong Kong Government's policy of "decentralizing administrative powers and centralizing policymaking powers" which has developed over the past few years. Some people criticized the proposals included in the green paper on district administration for not really decentralizing power and instead strengthening control. This criticism is a bit one-sided. The Hong Kong Government's extension of its network to every nook of the society by creating administrative districts, undoubtedly, is a measure to increase the efficiency of its administration and control. But it could also decentralize administrative power down to grassroot officials. Of course, the policy of division into districts could also ease long standing contradictions in the communities arising from overpopulation and the scarcity of land and help deal with some pressure groups which have thrived due to these contradictions.

The third aspect is the policy of professionalization. The number of professional advisory committees in the government is increasing and it is also planning to absorb more people from the middle class and intellectuals among the younger generation. If as the director of home affairs John Walden said, unofficial members of the various advisory committees are to be nominated by "reliable" organizations, this would obviously be a move to grant political power to professional pressure groups. Like the policy of localization, professionalization could take away the political capital of some traditional "oppositionists." In fact, with the modernization of the society, the importance of professional knowledge will gradually take the place of the noble sentiment of crusading for the people.

The policies discussed above were all formulated by the Hong Kong Government with an eye on some existing contradictions in society. These contradictions are also the channels by which the popular sentiment in Hong Kong could play its role. First among these contradictions is that between the colonial rule and Hong Kong's gradual development into a capitalist society. The era when a few ignorant British men from the mainland could order people about and issue orders left and right is gone forever. The second one is contradictions within the communities arising from the land problem in Hong Kong. Among the incidents of conflict occurring between January 1978 to March 1979, 32 percent were related to this problem. According to a report given by Mr Walden on a survey conducted among young Chinese executives, the respondents believed that one reason why the citizens distrust the government was the inadequate efforts of the government in dealing with community relations. The third contradiction is that arising from conflict of interests among different sectors. We can see that the government is trying to ease these contradictions and could possibly give more power to certain representative personalities among the citizens, such as outstanding Chinese citizens, community leaders and representatives of pressure groups.

However, while the government implements these policies, there are two complementary policies which need to be mentioned.

First, the Hong Kong Government also wants to groom a new generation of successors to the administrative stratum in Hong Kong society. In this aspect, they differ from the policy of the CCP. The Hong Kong Government is not only paying attention to economic work but is also trying to exercise leadership in politics and ideology. Even if Hong Kong is eventually returned to China, the ideology of these administrative personnel will guide them toward an orientation favorable to investors.

Second, the Hong Kong Government strictly enforces a policy in which elective officials do not have the political power of policymaking. They might be extensively consulted but they cannot participate in the decision-making of the Hong Kong Government. Of course, the Hong Kong Government thinks that majority of Hong Kong people feel that 'the integrity and performance of government officials is more important than whether the government is appointed or elected.' Therefore, on the question of popular sentiment in Hong Kong, the government believes that the crisis can be averted by improving administrative efficiency and further accommodating public opinion. It is believed that the green paper released recently is geared in this direction. As Walden said: "Implementing suitable reforms--even minor ones--before the citizens bring out their demands will be much more effective in winning the trust of the broad masses of citizens than making major concessions during times of popular dissatisfaction."

Unstable Equilibrium?

It is time to come to a conclusion.

There is a great chance that the question of 1997 will be resolved. It is very certain that both China and Britain hope to gain the most and lose the least in the process of resolving this question. However, Hong Kong's economic structure cannot be changed.

Before an agreement is reached between China and Britain, popular sentiment in Hong Kong could have a certain influence on the political future of Hong Kong. In accordance with the trend of development of contradictions in Hong Kong society, the government has implemented the policies of localization, division into districts and professionalization. Local leaders in the city districts and sectoral interest groups have entered the political stage. The old generation of crusader-for-justice personalities will gradually be eliminated. However, the new rising generation still does not have any policymaking power.

Earlier, we compared Hong Kong to a company and China and Britain to partners in this company. Then, the majority of the people in Hong Kong can be said to be employees of this company. Currently, although the partners have some disagreements, the main trend is still for cooperation. Among the "employees," the more powerful ones are demanding a chance to participate in administrative decision making.

Hong Kong then is in a state of unstable equilibrium. How do we turn instability into stability? Both China and Britain must earn the trust of the Hong Kong people and try to channel their feeling of discontent. More importantly, they must select and promote talented people to become managers of this society. The representatives of the Chinese and British interests should have been promoted to the board of directors a long time ago and it is expected that the younger generation will soon take over routine administrative work in Hong Kong.

If so, Hong Kong society will enter the 21st century with a new generation of managers. However, an invisible hand in the background--the law of development of the economic structure and the interests of China, Britain and the investors--still has a tight hold on the fate of Hong Kong society.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MINORITY NATIONALITY ARTISTS TO TOUR AFRICA

OW100319 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--A group of 22 dancers and singers mainly from China's minority nationalities in Xinjiang led by the Uygur soprano Rabiya Mohamed is to leave for West Africa in mid-August on a performance tour of Niger, Upper Volta, Togo and Ghana.

"We are happy to bring to the African people our friendship and the national and folk music and dance of the nationalities of Xinjiang, and to learn from the art of the African people who are gifted in singing and dancing," Rabiya told XINHUA in an interview before the group's departure. The artists are all members of the song and dance troupe of the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region.

Soloist Rabiya, 37 years old, was a brilliant student when she studied vocal music at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music. She was trained by China's well-known vocalist Zhou Xiaoyan. Rabiya's singing is marked by a special pleasing quality, beautiful timbre and clear enunciation. In the past few years she has given performances in 13 European and Asian countries including France, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Iraq, Syria and Pakistan. This time she is going to sing songs popular among the Uygurs, Kazaks, Uzbeks and Kirgiz.

Rabiya said that the music and dance of various nationalities in Xinjiang are rich and varied because singing and dancing are a composing part of their life. The music and dance of the Xinjiang region are characterized by strong, lively rhythms and have a bright emotional appeal, reflecting the nature of the people there.

The song and dance troupe of the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region was founded in 1951. It has 200 singers, dancers and musicians from ten nationalities. Some of the members graduated from art institutions in Beijing, Shanghai and Urumqi. Others are folk artists from all over the region. The troupe often goes to perform in factories, mines and rural areas.

Referring to the lineup of her group, Rabiya specially mentioned Ma Yumei, 37, a vocalist of Hui nationality, who is a folk singer in the Northwest China style of a ringing voice, and Mohamed Dawut, a Uygur comic dancer.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRITISH ARMY EXPEDITION TO CLIMB UNSCALED PEAK IN PRC

OW121640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA)--A British army expedition will attempt the hitherto unclimbed Jiaji peak of Mount Gongga in Southwest China's Sichuan Province next year.

A protocol for climbing the 7,200-metre Jiaji peak was signed here this afternoon by expedition leader Major William Henry Day and Shi Zhanchun, vice-president of the Chinese Mountaineering Association.

Major Day, 38 years old, will lead an 8-member army expedition of the British Ministry of Defence to Jiaji peak in the northern part of Mount Gongga, between next April and June.

Major Day, who reached 8,400 metres during a Qomolangma expedition in 1976, told XINHUA expedition members will include 44-year-old physician Lieutenant Colonel Dick Hardie who climbed the 7,100-metre Mount Trisul in India in 1978. The youngest climber will be 21-year-old Second Lieutenant Frank Philip.

"We are very excited we will scale the unclimbed 7,200-metre Jiaji peak in China," Day said.

He said the climbing route will be decided after reconnaissance early next April.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH, BRITISH TROOPS TO LEAVE VANUATU ON 19 AUGUST

OW131318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, August 12 (XINHUA)--The 200 British and French troops will be evacuated from Espiritu Santo of the newly independent island chain state of Vanuatu on August 19 as planned, according to a joint communique issued here today by Foreign Ministry officials of the two countries, Olivier Stirn and Peter Blake, after another round of talks held here.

The troops were sent to Vanuatu, the previous Franco-British South Pacific condominium of the New Hebrides, to maintain law and order to ensure its independence on July 30 as scheduled because the prospects of the independence had been once overshadowed by a rebellion of French speaking secessionists led by Jimmy Stevens on Espiritu Santo. Then they were asked to stay on for three more weeks by the Vanuatu Government.

Noting the progress achieved by the Vanuatuan Government in establishing its authority, the two officials said it was their wish to see "new steps towards stability and conciliation as long as the British and French forces are still present on the Island," the communique added.

Speaking of the military withdrawal, British Foreign Office representative Peter Blake said that "the supporters of Jimmy Stevens must mind their own business and not dispute the central government."

To maintain law and order after the French British withdrawal, the government has now 300 Papua New Guinean troops to count on who are being sent over under an agreement between the two South Pacific countries.

In another development, a francophone of the opposition moderate party, Maxime Carlot, was elected speaker of the Vanuatu Parliament today with the support of the largely English speaking government of Prime Minister Walter Lini. Carlot's acceptance of the speakership is seen as evidence of the acceptance by opposition members of the government's position and the need for a degree of unity in spite of the problems of secessionist rebels on Espiritu Santo which continue to plague the government, said an AFP report.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ISRAELI SUPPRESSION--Baghdad, August 12 (XINHUA)--Iraqi national assembly Chairman Nadin Haddad has appealed to national assemblies of various countries to oppose the Israeli authorities' fascist and racial activities of suppression against the Arab and Palestinian people. The appeal pointed out that Israel is carrying out an obdurate policy of emigration and expansion which makes the Arab and Palestinian people destitute and homeless. He reaffirmed that the Iraqi national assembly will firmly stand on the side of the Palestinian people and make every effort to support their struggle against Israel's suppression. [Text] [OW121526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 12 Aug 80]

ANNEXATION OF JERUSALEM--Pyongyang, August 11 (XINHUA)--"The Korean people strongly condemn Israel for its larcenous annexation of Jerusalem," declared the Korean newspaper "NODONG SINMUN" in a commentary published here today. The commentary said, "The occupation of Jerusalem by force and then the declaration of it as Israel's capital truly reveal the nature of the invaders. The annexation is an affront to all Islamic countries and the Arab people as well as a flagrant violation of international law and world public opinion." "The foolish Israeli aggression and annexation have threatened peace in the region and further complicated and intensified the Middle East situation," it pointed out. It called on Israel to put an end immediately to its annexation of East Jerusalem. This is the common demand of the world and the Arab people, it said. [Text] [OW111517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 11 Aug 80]

SOVIET OIL DEPOT DESTROYED--London, August 13 (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas have blown up the main Soviet oil depot at Pule Dosh Khumri, 230 miles along the main highway between Kabul and Mazar Sharif, reported the "DAILY TELEGRAPH" today. The raid took place a fortnight ago. A visit to the site shows the burnt-out shells of a dozen oil-storage tanks with markings which are not legible but which could be "50,000 gallons." According to local people, the oil depot burned for 3 days and nights and the fire was visible for scores of miles around, lighting up the sky well over the Hindu Kush mountain range. As a result of this blow to Soviet logistical arrangements, the whole of Afghanistan was put on undeclared petrol and oil rationing. This resulted in a hugely profitable blackmarket.

Taxis in Kabul immediately put up their rates by 100 percent, and there were many who kept their cars off the road and sold their daily share of petrol in the black market. [Text] [OW140754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 14 Aug 80]

TELEVISED MATCH FOR TAIWAN--Beijing, 13 Aug--The Chinese army "August First" basketball team came from behind to win a narrow 71:68 victory from a visiting Frenchmen's team here this evening. Halftime score was 37:15 in favour of the French team. The visiting French women's team lost to the Chinese team 43:76 with the Chinese leading 41:22 at half time. The visitors drew warm applause from the 18,000 spectators at the indoor capital stadium. Both matches were televised live on a hookup to Taiwan Province and other parts of China. [Excerpt] [OW141205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 13 Aug 80]

GUERRILLAS DESTROY VIETNAMESE BRIDGE--Bangkok, August 13 (XINHUA)--A strategic bridge manned by Vietnamese troops was destroyed by Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas after intense fighting on August 11, the "NATION REVIEW" reported here today quoting military sources in the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. The bridge is located between Phnom Malai and Phnom Mark Huen and opposite the Thai border village of Non Sao-e. It has seen much fighting since the beginning of the rainy season. The sources said that Kampuchean guerrillas launched a surprise raid on a Vietnamese forces' base near the bridge in the morning and destroyed the bridge at about 3 p.m. [Text] [OW131220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 13 Aug 80]

PALESTINIAN GUERRILLAS REPULSE ISRAELIS--Beirut, August 14 (XINHUA)--Palestinian guerrillas repulsed several landing attempts by Israeli naval units last night and early this morning, against Palestinian camps near Tyre in south Lebanon. The Palestine News Agency reported that from last night till 2:35 hours this morning, Israeli naval units launched several landing raids on the Palestinian camps of Rashidiyeh, Shawakir and Ras al-Ain, but were repulsed by the Palestinian guerrillas there. The seaborne raids, the report added, was coupled with heavy artillery bombardment of the Tyre region by Israeli forces and the Lebanese Christian Militia led by Saad Haddad. The bombardment was the heaviest for the past two weeks. One Palestinian civilian was killed and four others wounded during the Israeli raids and bombardment, the report said. [Text] [OW150120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 15 Aug 80]

ASIAN WRESTLING MEET--Islamabad, August 12 (XINHUA)--The second Asian wrestling championships will be held in Pakistan from December 25 to 28, announced Mohammad Ali Malik, secretary of the Pakistan Amateur Wrestling Federation, in Lahore today. Teams from host Pakistan, China, Japan, India, Indonesia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran, Iraq, Mongolia and South Korea will participate in the championships. [Text] [OW130211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 13 Aug 80]

FRG ORCHESTRA IN HARBIN--A West German philharmonic orchestra premiered on 8 August in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province. Attending the concert were Li Jianbai, chairman of the Heilongjiang branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Wang Jun and (Zeng Yuxian), vice chairmen of the Heilongjiang branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; (Guo Changsheng), deputy mayor of Harbin Municipality; and responsible persons of the provincial and Harbin municipal cultural bureaus. [SK100119 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Aug 80]

WARSAW PACT MILITARY EXERCISE--Warsaw, August 14 (XINHUA)--Forty thousand troops belonging to the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states will participate in land and naval military manoeuvres in the Democratic Republic of Germany and adjacent areas of the Baltic Sea in the first half of September, the Polish News Agency reported. The manoeuvres, codenamed "comradeship-in-arms-80," will be under the command of the G.D.R. minister of national defence, General Heinz Hoffmann. Observers have noticed that this is the third large-scale military exercise in the wake of the Warsaw Pact summit in May. [Text] [OW151000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 15 Aug 80]

NATO MILITARY EXERCISES--Brussels, August 14 (XINHUA)--NATO's supreme allied commander Europe General Bernard W. Rogers has announced the NATO plan for the 1980 "autumn forge" exercise series to be started on September 8, according to a news release just received from SHAPE here today. The announcement, made on August 12, said that the 1980 series includes 25 exercises, ranging from Norway's multi-national field training exercise "Bar Frost" in the northern region, to the field training exercise "Cold Fire" in the central region and the southern region's joint land, sea and air exercise "Display Determination." Highlights of the series will be United Kingdom and United States reinforcement exercises of "Jog Trot" and "Reforge," which will show the two countries' capability to reinforce the central region in time of crisis. The "autumn forge" exercises which will be carried through mid-November throughout allied command Europe will cover an area stretching from the northern Norwegian coast to Turkey's eastern borders. [Text] [OW141544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 14 Aug 80]

U.K., FRG, U.S. MISSILES--London, August 14 (XINHUA)--Britain, West Germany and the United States had agreed to cooperate in building a new generation of air-to-air missiles for the 1990s in a major step towards standardization of weapons within the Western alliance, according to a statement issued by the British Defence Ministry today. Under the agreement, Britain and West Germany would develop a new advanced short-range missile in a project estimated to cost at least 100 million pounds sterling, while the United States would develop a complementary advanced medium-range missile, the statement said. Under the deal,

the United States will buy the Anglo-German missile and the Europeans in return will buy the U.S.-made missile under licensed manufacture arrangements. The statement pointed out that "This arrangement will enable NATO to make better use of technological resources within the alliance by removing elements of wasteful competition to meet the same requirement." [Text] [OW150116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 15 Aug 80]

INCREASED ASEAN UNITY PRAISED--Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--Indonesian newspaper KOMPAS yesterday praised the growing unity among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to maintain stability in the region, according to a Jakarta report. Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's statement on the 15th anniversary of the National Day which linked Singapore's future with ASEAN was worthy of praise, the paper says. "Singapore and the other ASEAN members face the same political and security problems. In the current growth of ASEAN it has become evident that no single ASEAN member can be immune against political developments in this region. Day by day mutual confidence has become clearer that only a united ASEAN can be expected to establish stability in the region," it notes. The joint stand of ASEAN in facing the Kampuchean problem was proof of the growing unity among ASEAN members, it observes. In the economic field, it says, ASEAN has a big potential and through close cooperation in this field, big progresses can certainly be achieved. [Text] [OW151008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 15 Aug 80]

CANADIAN LOANS TO THAILAND--Ottawa, August 14 (XINHUA)--An increasing number of Canadian banks are helping Thailand strengthen its military capability by extending defence loans to that country, reported GLOBE AND MAIL today. The banks involved include the Toronto-Dominion Bank, the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Nova Scotia. The latest military loan, signed in Paris on July 8, is a 100-million-Eurodollar credit to finance military hardware purchase for the Thai forces. Canadian banks are also involved in two other defence loans to Thailand in the past 15 months: a 100 million U.S. dollar loan in June, 1979 and another of 60.5 million Canadian dollars in May. Economists predict that with an estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops occupying neighbouring Kampuchea and another 30,000 in Laos, Thailand will continue to seek military loans. Analysts add that the recent Vietnamese incursion into Thai territory has impressed the Thais with the need to beef up their armed forces. [Text] [OW150250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 15 Aug 80]

OPERA GROUP IN U.S.--New York, 13 Aug--The performing group of Beijing Opera Theater gave its premier at the Metropolitan Opera House of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts here this evening as a prelude to its 3-month tour of the United States. Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, watched the performance. Also present on the occasion were former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger and his wife, famous playwright Arthur Miller and his wife, and other well-known personages. At a reception jointly given by the ICM artists Ltd and the

China Performance Company, Kissinger congratulated Hou Dian, manager of the company, on the success of the performing group. During its stay in the United States, the group will visit 10 big cities. The NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that "It is a symbol of the ever-stronger cultural ties between the United States and China." [OW]41203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 13 Aug 80]

INDONESIA ON SOVIET VIOLENCE--Hong Kong, August 15 (XINHUA)--The Indonesian paper PELITA has editorially urged its country "to be prepared for Soviet expansionist moves." The editorial was reprinted by the Singapore paper SIN CHEW JIT POH yesterday. It says, "Since Leonid Brezhnev formally advanced his proposal for an 'Asian collective security system' in the sixties, the Soviet Union has been by hook or by crook intensifying its strategic maneuvers in a bid to extend its influence." Now, it adds, "The Soviet Union has already extended its influence to some black African and Middle East nations and the Indo-China region." The editorial notes that the Soviet Union is building up its military power in the Asian-Pacific region. Countries like Japan and Australia are reinforcing their navies and air forces to meet this Soviet menace. Referring to the role of the ASEAN nations in this respect, the editorial says, "It is necessary for the ASEAN nations, in addition to enhancing the national and regional capabilities to meet any contingency, to undertake more active diplomacy to offset superpower influence in the region." [Text] [OW151408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 15 Aug 80]

U.S. RED CROSS IN HARBIN--A four-person delegation headed by the president of the U.S. Red Cross Society arrived in Harbin 7 August. Receiving the delegation at the airport were Li Rui, provincial deputy governor and president of the Heilongjiang Provincial Red Cross Society, (Hao Biqing), vice president, (Jin Tian), deputy secretary general, and (Zhao Zhongwu), vice president of the Harbin Municipal Red Cross Society. Accompanying the delegation to Harbin was Yang Chun, vice president of the Red Cross Society of China. President Li Rui hosted a banquet on 7 August evening to honor the delegation. [SK100119 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 80] The four-person U.S. Red Cross delegation, after finishing its visiting activities in Harbin, left here by plane on the afternoon of 10 August. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Li Rui, provincial deputy governor and president of the Heilongjiang Provincial Red Cross Society, (Hao Biqing), vice president and (Jin Tian), deputy secretary general, and (Zhao Zhongwu), vice president of the Harbin Red Cross Society. Yang Chun, vice president of the Red Cross Society of China, who accompanied the delegation to Harbin, left Harbin with the delegation on the same plane. [SF112335 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 80]

DPRK STUDENT ART ENSEMBLE--A student art ensemble from Sinuiju City, DPRK, left Dandong Municipality, Liaoning Province, for home 9 August. The ensemble had given 17 performances in Dandong since 20 July, drawing an audience of 2,000. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 80 SK]

ROMANIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION--A Romanian photo exhibition marking the 2050th anniversary of the founding of Dacia opened at the Heilongjiang Provincial Exhibition Hall on the afternoon of 31 July. Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, made a special trip to Harbin to attend the opening ceremony. Responsible persons of the province and Harbin Municipality including Li Lian, Li Jianbai, Chen Yuanzhi and Wang Jing were on hand. [SK052355 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 80]

CS0: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

LETTERS TO EDITOR PUBLISHED IN 'DEMOCRACY SQUARE' SECTION

'Truth From Facts' Hoax

Hong Kong ZHENGMING in Chinese No 33, 1 Jul 80 p 83

[Letter by Yi Shan [0181 1472]: "My Doubts about Renmin Ribao's Theory of Seeking Truth From Facts"]

[Text] Renmin Ribao has just published an editorial, entitled "Restore the Original Profile of Mao Zedong Thought," dealing with the question of effecting the rectification of the Liu Shaoqi case. The editorial pointed out that the central authorities have kept to their principles and were in a position to take the responsibility for any consequences; this seems to indicate that they were afraid the Chinese people would not accept this measure, which goes against a decision by Mao Zedong. Actually, accomplishing the rectification of such an unfounded case of great injustice has been in accord with heavenly principles above and popular sentiments below. The fact that the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party dared to admit this mistake and was determined to correct it was really heartily supported and praised by the Chinese people in general. By suggesting that bringing about the rectification of the Liu Shaoqi case would have a certain impact, would produce various distorted arguments, would cause enemies at home and abroad to spread rumors, and would even prompt comrades within and outside the party who did not know the truth to have misgivings, this Renmin Ribao editorial demonstrates to us only that the thinking of people with such baseless worries is still not yet emancipated. For resentment harbored by people on behalf of Liu Shaoqi most certainly did not just start today. Were there not some people who sacrificed their lives for this even in the dark days without sunshine? It has also been more than 2 or 3 years since appeals for the rectification of the Liu Shaoqi case appeared in Beijing's big-character posters. If any impact could be caused, it would more likely be caused by a denial of this measure. The so-called distorted arguments, misgivings, rumors...could only have come from the mouths of filial sons and grandsons of the Gang of four or those diehards who chose to clutch the ancestral tablets established for corpses in their diehard way. The central leaders could not have missed perceiving the

people's hearts and thinking of public opinion at home and abroad in this regard. Where, after the death of Mao Zedong, did one hear the argument that Liu Shaoqi was not wronged but deserved the treatment meted out to him for his crime? If it is said that rectification of his case might still cause any consequences, this shows only timidity in the extreme, indeed.

Rectification of the Liu Shaoqi case was based on the principle of "seeking truth from facts"; this really was entirely correct. But connecting it at the same time with the restoration of Mao Zedong Thought is something which can hardly be convincing.

Indeed, "seeking truth from facts" was advocated by Mao Zedong, and this editorial of Renmin Ribao also has listed many facts to prove this point. But, equally, Mao Zedong also did many things that did not "seek truth from facts," and this case of persecuting Liu Shaoqi was precisely one of the most typical things he did.

It is true that Mao Zedong pronounced many correct dictums, but at the same time he also aired many theories which were utterly contrary to those correct theories. It would not be necessary to list anew those "supreme directives" of the Cultural Revolution period; I only wish to point out here that "Mao Zedong Thought" at times contains contradictory and mutually conflicting discourses. People cannot just take what they want by regarding this passage of his, which you consider correct, to be Mao Zedong Thought, while regarding other things said by the same person, which happen to be self-contradictory and absolutely different, not to be "Mao Zedong Thought." If the gang of four were allowed to defend themselves, it is certain that they, too, would be able to enumerate countless items from Mao Zedong's works to prove that they alone were the legitimate heirs of "Mao Zedong Thought."

Also, the so-called "Thought" should not be limited to "thinking" but must include "doing" things according to what was said or thought about. "Thinking" is empty, but "doing" is solid. As the saying goes, we should "examine his words and observe his deeds." A great thinker is not just a dreamer; his words and his deeds must be consistent. This is the necessary unity between theory and practice. Only thus can such a "Thought" be worthwhile and surely become established. Indeed, committing mistakes is something few can avoid. However, if a mistake committed by someone almost brought disaster to the country and the people, then it would be very hard for history to forgive him.

Nobody has any reason to object to the principle of "seeking truth from facts." But this logic of hitching such an important measure as effecting the rectification of the Liu Shaoqi case to "Mao Zedong Thought" is itself simply not "seeking truth from facts"!

Freedom of Employment Lacking

Hong Kong ZHENGMING in Chinese No 33, 1 Jul 80 p 84

[Letter by Chen Yixiong [7115 5669 7160]: "A Suggestion for the Chinese Communist Party to Allow People To Seek Employment Freely"]

[Text] Freedom of employment means that he who seeks employment has the right to select his profession according to his interest, his expertise and other conditions. This serves to open up a wide world for giving full play to the employment-seeker's talents. The efficiency of Hong Kong's enterprises is several times greater than the production efficiency of the China mainland's enterprises; this is precisely an important reason. If freedom of employment could be put to practice in Chinese Communist society, it would surely help to accelerate greatly the pace of the four modernizations.

In the first place, the foremost benefit of freedom of employment is to enable each employee to find just the right place of work to do his very best; this would give full play to the employee's talents.

The socialist principle of distribution propagated by the Chinese Communists is from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. In reality, because there is no freedom of employment, the phrase from each according to his ability is but empty talk. In the history of some 30 years since the founding of the Chinese Communist state, those [people with] fine talents who have gone unrecognized number in the millions; this is closely related to the lack of freedom of employment and the difficulty in selecting one's profession.

In the face of a lack of freedom of employment, it is forever impossible to require from each according to his ability because, when jobs are forcibly assigned to the employee, many would not accord with the employee's interest and expertise and, accordingly, would also not give full scope to his respective talents. This can hardly become a case of requiring from each according to his ability.

The second benefit of freedom of employment is to encourage employees and employment-seeking youths to exert themselves in study. If an employee is not satisfied with the job he now has but is interested in something else, then he will be in a position to utilize his spare time to develop his interest in order someday to acquire a specialty and transfer to some other job. If an employee likes his job but is not satisfied with his present position, he will also be in a position to elevate the level of his professional competence through spare-time study; once he completes his study, he can be promoted and advance to a higher grade. After a short-term or long-term special training, an employment-seeking youth can also hope to realize his ideal and find a job palatable to him.

But in the mainland, what is practiced is precisely a uniform employment assignment system. Hence, spare-time study can hardly arouse any interest, because no matter how well you may study, you can hardly get promoted or transfer to another trade. Even in the case of students engaged in professional studies, they also have plenty of worries about their future because studying well does not necessarily help you get a fully satisfactory job, and a job is not necessarily "matched" to one's professional specialty.

The third benefit of freedom of employment is the possibility of promoting the welfare arrangements of various enterprises and establishments.

Because there is complete freedom of employment, various enterprises are forced to raise their respective welfare and salary arrangements in order to win special talents over [to their firm]; this serves to promote the fast development of welfare businesses.

The mainland has always practiced a coercive uniform employment assignment system, and nowhere is this more obvious than on the farms and countryside. The mainland has during these past few dozens of years forced large contingents of veterans to open up virgin soil on the farms and also forced large contingents of cadres, intellectual youths and families of the five categories of elements to settle down in the countryside. In the end, everybody became disheartened and complaints were heard everywhere; inestimable losses resulted.

If freedom of employment were practiced, the outcome would not have been so serious. If the farms and the countryside wanted to use people, in that case, they would have to do a good job arranging welfare facilities and to raise salaries so as to make themselves attractive enough to recruit more people. Men are not cows; coercion simply will not do. They have been sending people up to the mountains and down to the countryside during these past few dozens of years, but ultimately most of those who went returned to the cities and became one of the factors that have caused instability in society.

For this reason, freedom of employment is not only promotive of the social welfare businesses, but also indirectly plays the role of stabilizing society.

The fourth benefit of freedom of employment is that it solves many family difficulties. For instance, a husband and a wife living separately is a problem very common yet hard to solve on the mainland. If freedom of employment is put into practice, this problem of husband and wife living separately can immediately be solved effortlessly.

Freedom of employment can provide many convenient opportunities for concurrent employment to families whose livelihood happens to face difficulties--opportunities such as second job for a working person, side jobs

for students during vacation periods, and family handicrafts for household women.

Because there is no freedom of employment on the mainland, many families whose livelihood is facing difficulty simply cannot find any outlets, no matter how eagerly they might wish to solve such difficulties.

Birth Control Program Abuses

Hong Kong ZHENGMING in Chinese No 33, 1 Jul 80 pp 84-85

[Letter by Wang Yiping (3769 0001 1627): "Will It Do To Handle Planned Birth Work This Way?"]

[Text] Recently, I heard that in some localities in the countryside of southern Fujian, birth control work was handled in a rather "absolute" manner, and as a result the masses there have formed strong opinions. In order to escape the termination of their opportunities to raise children, able-bodied couples of some production teams have all run away, leaving no one to handle production and causing the teams to miss the farming season. And in society the word has been passed around: "Under the Kuomintang, we ran away to avoid capture as unwilling soldier candidates; now under the Communist Party we have to run away to avoid birth control again."...This writer tried very hard but could not understand all this and therefore wrote to relatives and friends in his native area to ask about the goings-on there; he has now received the following reply:

"The situation that you have heard about in Hong Kong regarding birth control in your native area is all true. For example, in Nanan County and in some communes on the outskirts of Quanzhou Municipality, the situation has been precisely like that.

"As soon as the birth control work team entered the village in late April, the whole community behaved as if it had just taken some drug. as everybody became immediately apprehensive. Because from the tone of the work team's propaganda group, the four birth control methods originally prescribed by the central authorities (ligation, inserting a loop, use of a sheath and oral contraceptives) were no longer applicable in our locality; all those women who have already had 2 births, who are below 40 years of age and whose youngest child is less than 8 years old must adopt the ligation method. Those who have already had loops inserted must take out the loops and use the ligation method; otherwise, food-grains will be denied the whole family, or even the family's property will be removed and the women in question will in the end still not be able to escape the treatment (if they have to be bound and carried to the place for the operation, that will be what has to be done to them, too). It was said that the reason why such a relentless approach must be adopted was because several years ago some women who had loops inserted eventually secretly took the loops out and continued to have children

again. Having intrauterine devices inserted and then taking them out again is not right, of course, but this does not necessarily warrant treating all the rest badly because of what a few have done. Since many have already had loops inserted and have gotten used to them in a normal way, why is it necessary to force them to take them out and have their tubes tied? The four birth control methods prescribed by the central authorities having been declared no longer applicable, with only this method prescribed by the local authorities valid, isn't this a 'rule by man'? How can this persuade people to submit? Moreover, right now it is the midst of the midyear farming season and a time when the early crop is not yet ripe and the late crop is not yet planted; farm chores are heavy on the one hand, and life is hard on the other. Is it the right thing to do to force people to subject themselves to a ligation operation? Controlling population growth and carrying out birth control is something that everybody supports, but when it is done this way, everybody becomes resentful--this is a matter that affects hundreds of thousands of households!

"Consequently, some people started to adopt the way of 'soft resistance'; as the saying goes, of the 36 plots, running away is the foremost. Thus, the husband and wife would run away to some faraway place to become roving laborers in order to avoid this 'ligation movement.' As a result of such desertions, some production teams no longer have anybody to harvest their wheat, weed their rice paddies or hoe their peanut fields. Who should take the responsibility for creating such a phenomenon? The masses are full of resentment these days, saying: 'Under the Kuomintang, we ran away to avoid capture as unwilling soldier candidates; now, under the Communist Party, we have to run away to avoid planned birth control again.' While this comparison is necessarily erroneous, whose fault is it?

"The work team also ran into quite a few snags and even suffered some blows. For example, a work team member at a certain production brigade was going to drag a young woman in for a ligation operation, but the woman did not let him do this to her; she rolled all over on the ground, and so the work team also proceeded to drag her forcibly. Just at this moment, her husband came back and, seeing the situation, immediately swung his shoulder pole to strike the work team....However, in Nanan County there were actually some who were bound to a flat carriage and pulled to the commune health centers for the operation. To say nothing else, what a devastation this has to be to the spirit and bodies of those who were to undergo the operation!

"There have been also certain comic situations which make one not know whether to laugh or to cry. It is said that in a certain village, several old women let all their sons and daughters-in-law go away, and when the work team came to 'mobilize' them, these old women said: 'We don't know where our daughters-in-law have gone to; however, if it is all right, can

we undergo the operation on their behalf?' The work team, of course, could not do anything and had to leave them alone.

"Ordinarily, it is entirely correct to grasp birth control work, but this effort, leading to such an awkward outcome, should really not have been done. It seems that if the county and municipal authorities continue to handle the matter in such a single-minded way, they are bound to reap their own 'bitter fruit.' The work teams now generally feel that the work is very difficult to handle, admitting that they are 'unwelcome people,' as their tasks get bogged down. It looks like the facts will compel the county and municipal authorities to change their policy...."

Although what is reflected here is true, it may be the situation in only part of the area. However, even if this is the situation in but part of the area, it still should not be allowed to exist. Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized: After the disaster of the Cultural Revolution, our state and our people can no longer sustain any more afflictions (rough paraphrase). Yet birth control--a job which, through policy education, propaganda to [counter] local customs and habits and adoption of correct measures, ordinarily can be carried out well--has somehow already inflicted such suffering on the people of these localities. This is really something for the Chinese Communist powerholders to reflect on again and again!

Output Quota System Defended

Hong Kong ZHENMING in Chinese No 33, 1 Jul 80 p 83

[Letter by Hua Bo (5478 2672): "Will the 'Fixing of Output Quotas Based on Individual Households' Lead to 'Restoration'?"]

[Text] Mr Wu Dagang's (0702 1129 0474) article published in ZHENGMING No 32, "No restoration of Capitalism Can Be Allowed," takes the position that "The fixing of output quotas based on individual households" suggests that factors of capitalism are beginning to sprout in the interior of the country. I think this view is rather improper.

"The fixing of output quotas based on individual households" was proposed in 1962 as a way to overcome our economic difficulties. It is a practical and feasible way of management, and carrying out "The fixing of output quotas based on individual households" at that time also played a positive role.

"The fixing of output quotas based on individual households" is essentially different from "The distribution of land to individual households." Land is collectively owned but is divided among the peasant households so that they can cultivate it and harvest therefrom respectively and then submit public grains to the state according to the assigned output quotas; only the surplus is handled by each peasant household: this is called

"The fixing of output quotas based on individual households," "The distribution of land to the individual households," on the other hand, is entirely different. Land is redistributed to each peasant household, and the peasants are given ownership over such land--that is, they are free to buy and sell or rent it out. This is bound to lead to polarization in the countryside and to dissolution of the commune and collective ownership system. "The fixing of output quotas based on individual households" may lead to a situation of "Each taking care of himself like the yellow cows traversing through the water"; but with the help of education, such resultant selfish thinking, I believe, can easily be solved. As to whether this would, as Mr Wu alleges, "Suggest that capitalism is beginning to sprout again in the interior of the country" and hence "Lead to the restoration of capitalism in China," I think not. In the course of its execution from 1962 to 1965, no such fearful event as "Capitalist restoration" took place in the countryside. On the contrary, once the Cultural Revolution broke out in 1966, Lin Biao and the gang of four took the opportunity to make trouble, seizing "The three freedoms and one contract" program as their pretext to criticize Liu Shaoqi in an unre-served way, and attaching to him the criminal label of "Restoring capitalism"; it was they who thus widely spread capitalism in the vast countryside, pushing the collective economy to the brink of bankruptcy.

Seeing "The fixing of output quotas based on individual households" and becoming immediately worried about the restoration of capitalism in China is not unlike "The man of Qi who feared that the sky was about to fall."

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'HUBEI RADIO' COMMENTS ON PROMOTING OUTSTANDING PROFESSIONALS

HK140938 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Station commentary: "Promote Outstanding People With Specialized Talent to Leadership Posts"]

[Excerpts] The four modernizations require large numbers of specialized talented people who have a command of professional and technical skills and are good at scientific business management. At present, the cultural, scientific, technical and professional levels of our ranks of cadres are relatively low. There are too few trained people and experts who are in the prime of life and versed in special skills and modern management. This phenomenon is especially noteworthy among leading cadres.

To solve this problem, aside from energetically training and raising the standards of existing cadres, we must promote those outstanding specialized talented people who are in the prime of life and versed in special fields to leadership posts in all levels and departments. The objective is to have specialized and younger people in our ranks of leaders.

Acting in accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions, in the past 2 years party organizations at all levels in our provinces have started doing much work in this regard. They have promoted a number of specialized talented people to strengthen the leading groups. But some areas have not paid close attention to this very urgent and important task. They have been slow to act and have not obtained great results. One important reason is that the comrades responsible for such work in many areas have not fully emancipated their minds. They have not overcome their prejudices against intellectuals. Therefore, they do not act decisively or are not keen on promoting cadres from among intellectuals.

Some people still lack a correct understanding of the need to treat intellectuals as a part of the working class and as laborers. They worry that promoting cadres from among intellectuals might run counter to the party's class line. Such an idea or understanding is obviously wrong.

After the "gang of four" was smashed, the party Central Committee clearly pointed out that class relations in our country have long changed. The overwhelming majority of intellectuals have become a part of the working class. Now, like workers and peasants, our intellectuals are laborers. They are masters of society and are a new force in building the four modernizations. We should trust them and support and help them, so that they can give full play to their wisdom and talents in contributing to the four modernizations.

Some other people worry that assigning intellectuals to important posts will lead to revisionism. Such a fear and force of habit are indications that the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not been thoroughly eliminated. The development of a political party of a state by no means depends on whether or not its leaders are intellectuals. Everyone knows that Marx, Engels and Lenin, the leaders of the international communist movement and the proletarian revolution, were all intellectuals. Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Liu Shaoqi, Comrade Zhou Enlai and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation that led our proletariat and laboring people in establishing the socialist system were also intellectuals. Such is the case with a political party or a state. The same should also apply to an area or a unit. The fear that assigning intellectuals and scientific cadres to important posts will lead to revisionism is unfounded.

Some other comrades always look down upon intellectuals, considering them arrogant, conceited, stubborn and opinionated. The intellectuals dare to air their views when people give commands without knowing the situation, act against natural economic laws, violate scientific principles, show the bad style of letting things slide and ignore actual results, and so forth. This should be considered their strong point. How can it be said that they are arrogant and conceited and opinionated? Of course, no one is perfect. If an intellectual has this or that weakness, this is not strange. We should not seek perfection and find fault with them. Instead, we should help and educate them. We should also have confidence that under the party's education, they can gradually correct and improve themselves.

We can see that there are many trained people qualified for promotion. Various areas, fronts and businesses in our province have a number of cadres trained in special fields. Especially in the 1950's and 1960's, our state produced large numbers of its own graduates of institutes of higher education and secondary colleges. Many of them are now in the prime of life. They have leadership abilities and real training in special fields. They can be promoted to leadership posts in various bureaus and departments. So long as we further emancipate the mind, widen our vision [words indistinct] and energetically and boldly promote trained people, it is entirely possible for us to have trained and younger people included in leading groups more quickly.

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI' RADIO CRITICIZES PRC'S CADRES POLICY

OW130540 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] At present it is very much necessary to attach importance to the cadres policy, because a correct cadres policy will ensure the accomplishments of the four modernizations program. It can be categorically said that marked results will be seen in a short time if nothing goes wrong with the cadres policy. However, it must be pointed out that problems concerning cadres exist not only in the army units, enterprises and government offices but also in the central committee, the state council and the military commission of the CCP Central Committee. The political influence of these problems is very serious.

To modernize China it is necessary to strengthen leading bodies at higher levels, particularly the organization of the central leading body. The principal central leaders should have sufficient working energy and a very strong working ability. Moreover, they must be good at understanding the whole domestic situation as well as the complex international situation, correctly assess the future trend of development and, on this basis, work out a correct practical and feasible line and a correct plan. They must not handle affairs by invariably relying on old experience because things are constantly developing. What was practical in the past may not be practical today. At the same time, they should understand that [Words indistinct] mistakes made by an enterprise or some individual unit are harmful to the whole country. [Words indistinct] In the past 2 years, more than 800 large and medium-sized enterprises throughout the country were run at (?loss); output of iron and steel dropped by more than 1 million dun; millions of yuan were wasted as a result of importing improper equipment from foreign countries; pig raising was encouraged but large quantities of pork were wasted because the state could not meet the procurement quota. [Words indistinct] These mistakes were created by the principal central leaders who wrongly assessed the situation, handled affairs by whim and ignored local conditions.

It should be observed that what was pointed out at a recent meeting of the political bureau--local problems were caused by the central authorities and the problems of the central authorities were caused by leaders--was entirely correct. Some central leaders have been unable to change their

feudalistic patriarchal style of leadership. These leaders like to give orders and command everything. [Words indistinct] There are some comrades at the lower levels who like to praise and carry out (?instructions) from higher levels even though they know the instructions are wrong and preposterous.

Feudalism has long been smashed. The gang of four and their backing are gone, but feudal traditions and ideology are still harming our party, our army and our modernization program. The decision on abolishing the cadres system that allows a cadre to hold position for a lifetime, made at the 5th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, is a very important measure for solving the cadres' problem. However, it is not easy to translate words into action. Some people have nicely declared that in view of their advanced age and weak health they will retire and make way for the competent. Nevertheless, they still retain positions of vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee, chairman of the NPC, vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee and other positions as advisers. This is an obvious attempt to become overlords or supreme rulers in order to keep an eye on their successors. [Words indistinct] Is there any difference between this method and the stuff about "acting according to the policy laid down" that the gang of four dished out? Moreover, with these big shots controlling the CCP Central Committee and the state council, who dares to criticize and correct erroneous policies of (?the central authorities)? Who dares to blaze a new trail and take a new step forward? This is in fact a disguised cadres system that allows cadres to hold positions for life.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG PARTY ORGANS IMPLEMENT GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by the organization office of the organization department of the provincial committee: "Strengthen and Improve the Party's Leadership; Raise the Party's Fighting Power"]

[Text] Over the past year, party organizations at all levels in our province, by conscientiously implementing the spirit of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 11th Party Central Committee, by adhering to the principle that the "party should be run by the party," by adopting efficient measures, and by constantly strengthening the party ideologically, organizationally, and through correcting the style of work, have ensured the shift in the focus of party work and a smooth course of affairs.

In the process of strengthening party construction, party committees at all levels have first strengthened the leading groups. The standing committee of the provincial party committee, all provincial departments, bureaus and leading party groups, all prefectural and municipal party committees, 132 county (municipal, ward) party committees, and more than 2,000 commune party committees have focused on the question of doing a good job in implementing the lines, principles, and policies of the party. They have summed up lessons from experience and adopted measures pinpointed to existing problems. With a view to adapting to the need to implement the four modernizations, special attention has been paid in all parts of the province to selecting exemplary middle-age and young cadres and to adjusting the leading groups. On the one hand, a large number of comrades who understand technology, know about management, have professional knowledge, and are in the prime of life have been selected to leading posts; on the other hand, different methods, such as on-the-job training and learning at party schools, cadre schools, and universities and colleges, have been adopted to organize the leading cadres to study politics, culture, science, technology and management. During the past year, nearly 100,000 key members of the leadership and professional workers from different fields and departments throughout our province, such as government organizations, industry and mines, business enterprises, and cultural, educational, and health work fronts, have completed their training.

Among them there are 585 leading cadres at county level and above trained by the provincial party committee and the party schools. As a result, their ideological, theoretical, and professional levels have been raised and skills to exercise leadership in implementing the four modernizations have been improved.

In accordance with the spirit of the directive of the Party Central Committee, it has become general practice for party organizations at all levels throughout the province to pay special attention to doing a good job of educating and training party members by taking it as an important measure to strengthen and improve the party's leadership and to raise the party's fighting power. Many of the responsible comrades in the provincial, prefectural, municipal, and county party committees have personally given party lectures and assistance to party members. A total of 1.7 million party members have completed their training in party training classes, sparetime party schools, and centralized classes. During the course of educational training, the "guiding principles" have been employed by party organizations at all levels as a weapon for integrating theory with practice and for correcting evil trends. They started off right away with themselves. The party committees at the basic level in the Yantai steel complex, in the Laisan Commune in Muping County, in the Shenxing Commune in Zucheng County, and in the Welfang dyeing and weaving mill have been guiding party members to gain a better comprehension of the draft amendment and "guiding principles" of the party constitution in order to measure themselves. The mass of party members, particularly those newly recruited, have become better acquainted with party regulations and party laws as well as the basic knowledge of the party; their sense of responsibility to the party has been strengthened and their sense of organizational discipline heightened as a result of the training. The fine traditions and practices of the party--such as maintaining links with the masses of the people, boldness in criticism, being the first to bear hardships and to endure hard work, not making a practice of favoritism, and being honest in performing official duties--have been enhanced and the exemplary vanguard role of the party members remarkably improved.

In order to strengthen and improve the party's leadership in implementing the four modernizations, party organizations at all levels must make the needs of the four modernizations, their starting point, adhering to the principles of "enthusiasm with prudence" to make a great effort to successfully recruit new party members. Attention should also be paid to putting emphasis on units where the party strength is weak and on industrial-infrastructural-communications, scientific research, cultural and educational, and health work fronts in order to draw party members from among the backbone of professional workers in production, science and technology, teaching, and medical departments. Party committees at all levels have attached much importance to overcoming all sorts of prejudice against intellectuals and have daringly admitted into the party those intellectuals who are qualified for party membership and have performed brilliant exploits in implementing the four

modernizations. During the past year, nearly 10,000 intellectuals throughout the province have been admitted into the party, and among them have been more than 500 high- and middle-ranking intellectuals, including professors, research fellows, engineers, and physicians-in-charge. Over the past year, 158 party members have been recruited from six institutions of high learning, including Shandong University and Shandong Normal College; 41 of them are key members in teaching work, at the level of lecturer and above. Party organizations at all levels in municipalities and towns such as Qingdao, Jinan, Weifang, Jining, and Weihai have paid special attention to recruiting party members from among middle and elementary school teachers and health workers, thereby making a preliminary change in the situation where the party strength is weak.

In order to bring fully into play both the fighting fortress and the exemplary vanguard roles exercised by the basic-level party organizations and the mass of party members in the four modernizations, most of the county (municipality, ward) party committees have also integrated central work and launched wide-ranging activities to choose, through public appraisals, advanced party branches and model party members. County party committees in Caoxian, Zhucheng, Huangxian, Gaotang, Pingyin, Zouxian, and Jiaoxian deem it an important task to strengthen party branches and enhance the awareness of the vanguard role of party members. Nearly 100,000 party branches in more than 90 county, municipal, and prefectural party committees which have launched selecting activities have chosen more than 6,200 advanced party branches and more than 42,000 model party members. Party organizations at all levels have utilized a number of ways to commend and popularize their advanced deeds and experience.

At present, party organizations at all levels throughout the province and the mass of party members, under the encouragement of the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, have determined to rally closely around the Party Central Committee to study assiduously, work fervently, heighten awareness, combat any evil trends of party members, and unite and guide the masses of the people to carry out the four modernizations through concerted efforts, so that we can greet the opening of the 12th Party Central Committee with excellent achievements.

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CS0: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

DANGERS OF FACTIONALISM REPORTED, ERADICATION URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 80 p 3

[Article by Zhao Xishun [6392 0823 7311]: "Uphold Party Spirit, Eradicate Factionalism"]

[Text] One specific article in "Several Guiding Principles on Intra-Party Political Life" is reinforcing party spirit and eradicating factionalism. It is of an important realistic significance.

Factionalism was the tool used by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to split the masses and create upheavals. During their rampage, cliques grew like trees in a forest and factional wars were waged continuously, bringing calamity to the nation and disaster to the people. After smashing the "gang of four," open cliques have vanished and flagrant factional wars have disappeared, but factionalism has not been eradicated. In disguise and under concealment, it frequently starts trouble and does mischief. We must not treat it lightly and consider it of no consequence.

Nevertheless, some comrades feel that factionalism has vanished with the downfall of the "gang of four." Therefore, according to them, to say that factionalism still frequently starts trouble and does mischief is an exaggeration, and to propose its eradication is making a mountain out of a molehill. As they do not have a clear recognition of the existence and dangers of factionalism, they do not pay serious attention to its eradication, and they are not conscientious and positive.

Has factionalism truly vanished as maintained by these comrades? No. If it has vanished, why is it that, in cadre promotion, resource readjustment, employment and policy implementation some areas, units and individuals do not act according to party principles, but according to relationships? Why are there still those who seek patrons above, cultivate trusted subordinates below, form cliques and build their own power spheres? Why are there still units where party

secrets are revealed outside the party and resolutions at meetings made known to outsiders? Why do some leadership teams fail to see eye to eye and to unite? Why are the individualism and anarchism of some units so widespread and rampant? Actually, all such odd phenomena are related to factionalism. Real life tells us that factionalism has not vanished; it is still poisoning the ideology of some of our comrades and disrupting our revolution and construction. What must be specifically pointed out is that, in some areas and units, the combination of factionalism, factions and cliques makes the problem more pronounced. Some areas and units hold on to factionalism, and there are many whose factionalism is stronger than their party spirit. Some few stubborn factional individuals are still furiously active. Under such a situation, how can it be said that factionalism has vanished? How can it be said that its eradication is making a mountain out of a molehill?

One important reason for some comrades to feel that factionalism has vanished is because of their failure to recognize its various manifestations under the new conditions. Factionalism is most skillful in changing its own forms of manifestation according to the changes in conditions and situations. It is most expert in grasping slogans, snatching banners and concealing its unmentionable goal in revolutionary terminology. If people only see the form, not the substance, they are easily misled by its illusions. In the past, for instance, factionalism was mostly promoted by forming cliques. After smashing the "gang of four," as factionalism encountered the criticism of the broad party members, cadres and masses and the censure of public opinion in society, and it is no longer practical by openly forming cliques, the factionalists, to continue their activities, have resorted to the underwater technique and turned the hilltops into hidden reefs. It is what is known as "no open hilltops, but hidden reefs." Therefore, if one decides that there is no factionalism because of the absence of open hilltops, one will be tricked. Another important reason for those comrades to feel that factionalism has vanished is due to their inadequate recognition of its obstinacy. The factionalism incited by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has deeply permeated all corners of the party organism and social life and become a chronic disease in the minds of some people. Those people even now consider factionalism a treasure and their lifeblood. Though they have been forced by the situation to curb their activities, factionalism has not ceased, nor been eradicated. The obstinacy of factionalism is linked with the selfishness of some individuals. The stubborn factionalists might have gained certain advantages and received certain benefits by relying on factionalism, or they may be attempting to reach some personal goal by means of it. Here, factionalism fosters individualism and vice versa, and the combination

of the two produces the unique obstinacy of factionalism. This is the reason for its continuous survival more than 3 years since the downfall of the "gang of 4."

Factionalism is a scourge left behind by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and a stumbling block on our march toward the four modernizations. Infiltrating the party, it corrupts the party organism, disrupts its unity, dissolves its fighting strength, and interferes in and sabotages the correct implementation of its lines and policies. Infiltrating society, it splits the masses, destroys stability and unity and affects the people's concentration on promoting the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. Therefore, if it is not eradicated, it will be difficult to raise the party's fighting strength and impossible to consolidate and develop a stable and united political situation or smoothly pursue the four modernization construction. As the dangers of factionalism are so great, it should have no position in our revolutionary ranks and no foothold in the Communist Party. Those comrades contaminated by it must promptly wake up to reality and firmly and thoroughly sever themselves from it. Those who feel that factionalism has vanished and do not give serious attention to its eradication must firmly and actively launch an irreconcilable struggle against it. If our Communist Party members and broad masses can fully recognize the dangers of factionalism and consciously arise and wage a struggle against it, it will have no room to hide and it will be eradicated. Once it is eradicated, the party spirit will be greatly reinforced, the party's fighting strength will be greatly raised, the stable and united political situation will become more consolidated and the four modernization construction will develop more smoothly.

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PARTY AND STATE

'AFP' CORRESPONDENT TOURS LIN BIAO RESIDENCE IN BEIDAHE RESORT

OW141015 Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Report by Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, Aug 14 (AFP)--There is nothing that really distinguishes a large building atop a green hill near the seaside resort of Beidaha, 300 km (186 miles) east of Beijing other than its armoured doorway leading to an underground bunker. These premises were built for Lin Biao, the onetime heir of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and the man who organised the huge mass demonstrations at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution. He was disgraced and disappeared in 1971 in circumstances which have never been clear.

Specially constructed for such a top-ranking figure in the regime, the residence and its doorway seen from the outside look more like the entrance of one of the thousands of ordinary Chinese factories.

"Lin Biao liked to have all kinds of special security precautions," explained Mr Yang, the Luxingshi travel agency guide who showed this correspondent and a group of visitors around Lin Biao's haunts for the last time.

Opened to the public temporarily at the beginning of this summer, the residence will be closed and restoration work will soon begin. It was somewhat abandoned after Lin Biao's death.

The residence was completed in 1969. Although it doesn't look at all fancy from the outside when compared to the neat bungalows which Chinese leaders still maintain in this small resort, inside it is another world.

Specially ventilated long passageways lead to a series of rooms--several dozen, according to our guide. They include four projection halls, an indoors swimming pool 10 metres by 30 (33 by 98 feet), a number of convention rooms and libraries.

Lin Biao, his wife Ye Qun and their son Lin Liguang each had their own private suite within this complex with the other living quarters reserved for their bodyguards and servants.

The highlight of this last guided tour through Lin Biao's living quarters is the first-floor sun terrace with its two windows made with bullet-proof glass imported from abroad.

According to the official account, Lin Biao left this residence and took off for Moscow--after an aborted plot against Mao. His plane is said to have crashed in outer Mongolia some hours later in mysterious circumstances.

After his disappearance in September 1971, all the furniture of the complex was "moved elsewhere," Mr Yang said.

In coming months, the former master of this residence will be tried posthumously by a military tribunal. It will follow shortly the trial of the "gang of four" radicals led by Mao's wife, Jiang Qing. She is currently in detention awaiting a hearing before the Supreme People's Court.

Many Chinese visitors made a final bid last week to get a glimpse of the inside of Lin Biao's residence.

"In 3 days it'll be finished and we won't have further access," said a young Chinese visitor who was visibly fascinated with the bunker.

One small door within the huge armoured entrance has remained sealed despite the pleas of visitors. "That one just ends with a tunnel..." said Mr Yang without explaining any further.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

REPORTS SUMMARIZE JUDICIAL WORK, TASKS IN TIANJIN

People's Court

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Work Report of Tianjin Municipal People's Court (Summary)-- At the First Session, Ninth People's Congress, Tianjin Municipality, 25 June 1980," by Chen Fu [7115 7079], President, Superior People's Court, Tianjin Municipality]

[Text] Delegates:

I now make my work report of the People's Court to the congress, and I ask the congress to examine and discuss it accordingly.

Since the Eighth Municipal People's Congress, we, under the leadership of the Supreme People's Court and the Municipal Party Committee, have successively convened the Eighth Judicial Work Conference and the Criminal Trial and Civil Trial Work Conferences of Tianjin Municipality; seriously conveyed and kept to the spirit of the third, fourth and fifth sessions of the 11th Party Central Committee and the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in exposing and criticizing the criminal activities in Lin Biao, the "gang of four," and their agents in Tianjin in promoting their ultraleft line; proceeded to bring order out of disorder and energetically grasp the rectification and construction of the people's courts at the various levels; actively unfolded various aspects of judicial work in punishing criminal transgressions and solving civil disputes; and played the role we should play in strengthening the socialist legal system, maintaining social order, and protecting the four modernizations.

From October 1977 to May of this year, and especially since November last year, the people's courts at the various levels in our municipality have actively kept to the spirit of the National Security Work Conference in coordinating with public security and procuratorial organs and meting out timely, strict punishments for current criminal activities. In the process, we have rendered strategic blows against murderers, robbers,

rapists, arsonists and other criminal elements of the like who have seriously sabotaged social order. While acting against such current criminal activities, we selected certain typical cases as examples and convened at different places 117 large, medium and small-scale public sentencing meetings, and thereby rendered blows against the cocky air of the criminal elements, struck awe into the minds of the enemies, educated the masses, and played an active role for the development of a political situation of stability and unity and for the protection of the four modernizations. In the disposal of criminal elements in penal cases, we have insisted on the principle of taking facts as our basis and taking the law as our norm, and have carried out a policy of combining strict punishment with leniency.

On the basis of the resolutions of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and relevant directives of the central authorities of the Chinese Communist Party and the Supreme People's Court, people's courts at the various levels of our municipality have, under the leadership of the Municipal Party Committee, and beginning in the latter half of 1978, allocated pertinent forces to organize certain special groups and, on the basis of the principle of seeking truth from facts and rectifying mistakes wherever found, have proceeded to seriously reexamine the cases of the Cultural Revolution period. Where cases were found to be entirely erroneous, they were entirely rectified; where cases were found to be partially erroneous, they were partially rectified; and where no mistakes were found, no rectifications were granted; thus, conspicuous results were achieved. We have also reexamined and rectified cases of appeals prior to the Cultural Revolution and since the smashing of the "gang of four." We have also helped relevant units do a great deal of rehabilitation work.

The reexamination and rectification of unjust, false and erroneous cases were carried out amid the process of continuously emancipating people's thinking, straightening out our ideological line, breaking through the "areas of taboo," overcoming obstacles and eliminating interference. As large numbers of unjust, false and erroneous cases were rectified, they deeply appealed to the hearts of the party and the people and gained the support and sympathy of various circles of the masses. Many people were able to return to their original stations of work as a result, and they consequently have performed meritorious services for the four modernizations. Implicated family members and relatives and friends were also able to find relief politically and spiritually. Some overseas Chinese relatives sent letters from foreign countries fraught with enthusiasm and exalting the wisdom and greatness of the party and praising the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the people's courts at various levels have actively launched civil trial work, restored and strengthened the civil trial organs, grasped firmly the clearing away of long-piled-up cases, seriously carried out the policies and laws of the party and state,

kept to the principle of "relying on the masses, conducting investigations and studies, solving problems on the spot and aiming mainly at mediation," endeavored to resolve difficulties and disputes for the masses of the people and prevent the worsening of their contradictions, and thereby upheld the interests of the state and the collectives, protected the legitimate rights of the citizens, and strengthened the internal unity of the people.

In response to the needs of our socialist economic construction, people's courts at the higher and intermediate levels have established economic trial divisions to conduct investigations and studies as to how the law should be applied, in order to protect the cause of economic construction. These divisions have correctly handled some cases concerning disputes over economic contracts, environmental pollution, tax evasion, maritime affairs and questions of responsibility in the violation of economic management practices.

People's courts at the various levels have also united closely with actual situations in their trial work, applied typical cases as examples, adopted forms such as public trial, public sentencing, lecturing on the legal system and distributing printed propaganda materials in their efforts to cooperate closely with relevant departments, and thereby have developed widespread propaganda activities on the socialist legal system, with the seven laws (recently passed by the National People's Congress) as their main content. Through such propaganda on the legal system, we have also mobilized the masses to struggle against illegal and criminal conduct, strengthened the education of youths and children on the following of discipline and the obeying of the law, and achieved good results.

For more than 2 years, people's courts at the various levels have also seriously and responsibly handled letters from and visits by the masses, and thereby solved simple disputes, attentively listened to the reflections of the visitors, answered and solved the pertinent questions they asked and patiently propagated the policies of the party and the laws of the state.

In order to execute according to schedule the Criminal Law, the Law of Criminal Procedure and other laws passed by the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, people's courts at the various levels have done a great deal of preparatory work. By running good spare-time law universities and holding short-term training classes and the like, they have organized the cadres to study seriously and have thereby elevated their [understanding of] legal theories and their level of competence in their professional work; they have strengthened the construction of leading groups, solidified the ranks of the cadres, established and strengthened their organizations and institutions; they have proceeded to select experimental points for the carrying out of the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure and have preliminarily summed up their experience; and they have firmly grasped such work as

clearing away pending penal cases, thereby creating conditions for the execution of "the two laws."

Beginning on 1 January this year, people's courts at the various levels proceeded to thoroughly carry out the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure and actively launched penal trial activities. At present, except for cases involving state secrets, individual privacy and crimes committed by minors, the overwhelming majority of all penal cases are tried in public according to the law. According to statistics compiled by 9 units in various districts of the municipality, including Penal Division No 1 of the Intermediate People's Court, public trial cases made up 89 percent of the total in the first quarter of this year. In handling these public trial cases, we have basically done the following: there have been advance public notices; the masses have participated as an audience; and there has been a better practice of such legally prescribed systems and procedures as jury trial and defense. Crimes and penalties were determined according to the Criminal Law. The overwhelming majority of cases were able to come to a conclusion within the legally prescribed time limits. This execution of the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure has improved the quality of the cases handled and powerfully strengthened our struggle against the enemies.

In order to better carry out "the two laws," the ranks of court cadres must be further strengthened; public trial courts and necessary court furnishings for people's courts at the various levels still remain to be solved.

In order to strengthen the socialist legal system, maintain a political situation of stability and unity, and protect the smooth progress of socialist modernization work, people's courts at the various levels must do the following work well: First, we must punish as severely and as quickly as possible, according to the law, all counterrevolutionary elements and current criminal elements seriously endangering the social order. At present, while social order and security in our municipality have made a turn for the better, they are still not stable enough; major, malicious cases still occur from time to time. To struggle against penal transgressions is a long-term task. To continue to do a good job of managing social order and security in our municipality is an intense demand of the people of the whole municipality. People's courts at the various levels must persevere without relaxation in intensifying their work and continue to punish those current criminal elements endangering social order and security who murder, commit arson, rob and rape--and they must do so as severely and as quickly as possible according to the law. Firm blows and solemn punishment must be meted out to those rotten apples endangering the people. In the case of those criminal elements who have committed extraordinary crimes and done extreme evil, and who thus should be sentenced to death according to the law, they should be resolutely executed without leniency. The Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure are the basis of our trial work and are powerful

weapons for the punishment of criminal elements. In combating criminal activities, we must correctly apply the law and strive to achieve the following: every law must be obeyed; every violation of the law must be prosecuted; execution of the law must be strict; everybody is equal before the law. People's courts conduct their trials independently, and they obey only the law. When crimes and punishments are determined, the Criminal Law must be followed literally, so as to make sure that the facts involved are clear, proofs are genuine, determinations are exact and punishments are appropriate. According to the "Resolution on Planning Questions Relating to the Execution of the Law of Criminal Procedure" passed by the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, people's courts at various levels in the entire municipality are striving energetically to put public trials into practice by the end of June this year and to strictly carry out various procedural systems and prescribed time limits for cases, so as to correctly, lawfully and timely punish various criminal elements. To educate and save the youths and children who violate laws and commit crimes is a job for the whole party and a job for the whole people; we must mobilize the forces of various circles and do a good job in the ideological conversion of such youths and children who violate laws and commit crimes.

Seriously and thoroughly reexamine and rectify unjust, false and erroneous cases. At present, our tasks in rectifying unjust, false and erroneous cases are still quite complicated and heavy and require great exertion on our part. Some unjust, false and erroneous cases have still not been rectified; some have been rectified but still have tails; there are also some which are in doubt or complicated and hence have still not been concluded; and the work of rehabilitating the principal parties in still other cases still remains to be properly solved. People's courts at various levels must seriously keep to the resolution of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in firmly struggling against the practice of "butting one's head against reality and refusing to budge," so as to further examine the situation concerning the rectification of such unjust, false and erroneous cases. All unjust, false and erroneous cases must be rectified in a spirit of seeking truth from facts. All untrue testimony must be overthrown, and assistance should be given to the units concerned so that the required rehabilitation work can be handled well. The unjust case concerning Comrade Liu Shaoqi is the greatest of its kind in our party's history; we must thoroughly reexamine and rectify those cases which were wrongfully judged because of implication in this unjust case concerning Comrade Liu Shaoqi. In reexamining and rectifying cases of this kind, our attitude must be firm and our action must be swift, without any tails remaining. We must not let the injustice done to these implicated people sink to the bottom of the sea. In 1980 we must thoroughly accomplish this task.

Grasp firmly the handling of civil cases. People's courts at various levels must thoroughly carry out various relevant policies, laws and procedural systems, and they must correctly and timely solve civil

disputes so as to prevent the radicalization of contradictions. At present, cases concerning marriage and housing are on the increase in large numbers; we must probe the situations clearly, unify our policies, and properly solve them. We must reinforce our leadership over the people's courts so as to give full play to their role. We must do our administrative work well in the adjudication of civil cases; those who refuse to submit to adjudication should be solemnly treated until legal responsibilities are fully traced and attributed. Various basic-level people's courts and people's trial sittings must continue to consolidate and strengthen mediation organizations, train mediation cadres, and guide mediation work. While grasping well the street and countryside mediation organizations, we must at the same time try to set up mediation organizations within the factories and enterprises, sum up our experience, and expand the practice gradually. We must give full scope to the role of the people's mediation organizations, solve civilian disputes in a timely manner, strengthen patriotic and law-abiding education, promote unity among the people and maintain social order. Developing economic judiciaries is a new item of work for the people's courts. We must strengthen our organs in this regard, shore up our forces, actively discern the situation and get this item of work started as soon as possible.

Continue to develop propaganda and education on the socialist legal system in a general and deepening way, prevent criminal conduct and reduce disputes. The way the people's courts at various levels develop propaganda and education on the legal system is to do so mainly through various trial activities; but at the same time we should coordinate closely with concerned departments under the leadership of the party committees, adopt various forms and propagate the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure in a thoroughgoing way in order to enable more and more people to understand the law and strengthen their concept of the legal system.

Strengthen the construction of our judicial ranks. The trial work of people's courts at various levels in the municipality is very complicated and heavy; we must strengthen our judicial ranks in order to enable them to handle their tasks with due competence. Hence, on the basis of continued replenishment of needed personnel, we must grasp well the education of our political line and our ideological line and insist on the four basic principles. We must lighten organizational discipline. We must give full play to the fine working style of believing in the masses, relying on the masses and consciously accepting the supervision of the masses. We must continue to do a good job of running judicial training classes and spare-time law universities, and we must educate the cadres to pursue strenuous studies on their own so as to continuously raise the level of their execution of policy. People's superior courts must guide and supervise the work of people's courts at the subordinate level and help the party committee to enforce observation and control of leading cadres of basic-level people's courts, so as to train these cadres and police of the people's courts to become a contingent of strong forces loyal to the interests of the people, loyal to the truth of facts, loyal

to the law and system, just and selfless, administering the law without partiality, and daring to sacrifice even their lives for the sake of duty.

People's Procuratorate

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Work Report of Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate (Summary)--At the First Session, Ninth People's Congress, Tianjin Municipality, 25 June 1980," by Fan Qingdian [2868 7230 0368], Acting Procurator, People's Procuratorate, Tianjin Municipality]

[Text] Delegates:

I now make my report on our procuratorial work to the congress, and I ask you to examine and discuss it accordingly.

The First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress decided to reestablish the people's procuratorial organs; this was an important policy decision strengthening our socialist legal system. Under the leadership of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Municipal Party Committee, people's procurates at various levels in our municipality were established in succession at the end of 1978 and began to operate in January 1979.

From January 1979 to March 1980, criminals whose arrests were approved by the procuratorial organs at various levels in our municipality constituted 88.8 percent of the total number of those reported arrested by the arresting public security organs. Of those criminals transferred from the investigating public security organs for indictment during the same period, those whose cases were conclusively investigated and who were thus indicted accordingly made up 94.1 percent of the total of those subject to such investigation; those who were exempted from indictment and those for whom no indictment was initiated made up 5.9 percent. Especially since September of last year, certain saboteurs in society frantically engaged in criminal activities by committing violence, murder, armed robbery and rape and by gathering crowds to engage in fighting, conflict and plunder, etc. This caused the rate of criminal cases to rise continuously and consequently had quite an impact on social order and security. People's procuratorates at various levels were determined to keep to the spirit of the National Conference on Urban Order and Security and to fight in coordination with public security units and the courts, thus sternly hitting at the criminal elements endangering the social order. During the fourth quarter of last year, the arrest of criminals in a batch of major cases was approved. This served to deal a severe blow to the cocky air of the penal criminal elements; the case rate began to decrease, and order and security gradually took a turn for the better. In 1979, cases where procuratorial

organs at various levels appeared to support public indictment in court made up 56.3 percent of the cases openly tried by the courts. Since the beginning of this year, in accordance with the instructions of the "Law of Criminal Procedure," these procuratorial organs basically carried out their duty in appearing to support public indictment in court in every case openly tried by a court. Meanwhile, on the basis of need in the situation of struggle, public security, procuratorial and court organs closely coordinated with one another at the end of last year and the beginning of this year to convene timely public trial and public sentencing meetings. In the case of criminal elements who glaringly violated the penal code, whose crimes and evildoings were outrageous, and whose offense against the people would not be mollified if they were not executed, death sentences were carried out; this effectively assisted the effort to consolidate urban order and security in a coordinated way.

The "Criminal Law" and the "Law of Criminal Procedure" and other laws passed and promulgated by the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress came into effect in January this year. People's procuratorates at various levels in our municipality all strictly abided by legal directives in handling their affairs. Under a situation in which there were few personnel but plenty of tasks, they gave full play to the working style of not fearing fatigue and of fighting on unceasingly by reaching a decision to approve or not to approve, within the legally prescribed time limit, the cases of all personnel arrested by the public security organs. As for the cases transferred from the public security organs for the initiation of indictment--especially persons detained since the beginning of the year--most of them were also conclusively investigated and indictments were lawfully initiated accordingly. It was proved through court trials that the quality of those cases of indictment was good. Of those cases where the procuratorates initiated indictment, those who were convicted constituted 96.8 percent; the ones exempted from penal adjudication made up 2.9 percent; and the ones declared not guilty made up only 0.3 percent. Next, the procuratorates exercised legal supervision over investigations by the public security organs and the trial activities of the people's courts. Whenever they discovered violations of the law in the investigative activities of public security personnel and the trial activities of court personnel, they inevitably proffered rectification and protestation in time, according to the law. This made it possible for the trial of cases to achieve the following results: the facts involved were clear, the proofs were genuine, the determinations were appropriate and the adjudications were proper.

After the reestablishment of the procuratorial organs in our municipality, they strategically inspected the prisons, labor reform brigades and labor education farms. In the case of such renewed criminal activities as resistance to reform, they put the offenders on trial through indictments; this served to deal an effective blow to the cocky air of the antireform offenders. In the case of violations of the law on the part

of a few management and education personnel, they conducted thorough investigations and studies. They also cooperated with the labor reform and labor education units to implement the party's principles of "unity between reform and productive labor" and "ideological reform first, labor and production second." Thereby they reinforced the ideological reform work at hand and strengthened various management and education systems. Along with this, people's procuratorates at various levels also actively developed prison-inspection work, cooperated with public security organs to consolidate detention centers, cleared away a batch of long-piled-up and unresolved cases, restored and strengthened these management and education systems which had proved effective in the past, improved prison management and achieved fine results.

All the while combating penal crimes, procuratorates at all levels examined, according to the law, criminal cases of corruption, dereliction and encroachment upon citizens' democratic rights and criminal cases of sabotaging the socialist economic order, thus resolutely carrying out their struggle against criminal conduct in violation of the law and discipline. During this past year and more, they have examined and disposed of altogether 371 various law-violation, criminal cases involving disciplinary and economic matters. In doing so, they dignified the law and discipline, educated the masses, and won the trust of the masses of people.

In addition, since reestablishment of the procuratorial organs, they have handled 15,374 items bearing accusations, disclosures and appeals from the masses of the people, and thereby have solved a batch of inveterate complaints on behalf of the masses of people that had resulted from the interference and sabotage in Lin Biao and the "gang of four," carried out the party's policy and promoted stability and unity.

The basic reason why, after the reestablishment of the procuratorial organs, they were able to quickly develop their work and achieve definite results was the leadership of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Municipal Party Committee over their procuratorial work and the support of the various departments and vast ranks of the masses. In particular, on the basis of the directives of the central authorities of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the establishment of procuratorial organs and the prudent selection of cadres, as well as their directives concerning the resolute guarantee of the practical execution of the "Criminal Law" and the "Law of Criminal Procedure," party committees at various levels have actively selected a number of cadres for procuratorial organs to establish their structures. In order to enable this large number of new cadres to adapt to their work requirements as fast as possible, we have adopted the methods of having them study while they work, letting the old guide the new, and training the soldiers in the midst of their practical fighting, so that, on the one hand, we have proceeded to educate the cadres in our political and ideological line and, on the other hand, we have actively organized them to study our policies, laws

and procuratorial work, have run spare-time study classes and have carried out short-term training. Thereby we have raised the political and ideological consciousness and level of professional competence of most cadres and made it possible for them to consciously insist on the four basic principles, emancipate their thinking, seek truth from facts and endeavor to accomplish the tasks that the party and the state have conferred upon them. But we must recognize that the procuratorial organs were thoroughly devastated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; the cadres they now have are insufficient in number and there are even fewer among them who have studied law and who understand the law and are in possession of professional knowledge. For this reason, we must continue to add cadres and train cadres so as to meet the needs in our legal construction.

At present, the focus of work of the whole party has already been shifted to socialist modernization. Procuratorial work in our municipality must proceed closely around the core of protecting the four modernizations in order to apply correctly the weapon of the law, protect the people, combat the enemies, punish the criminals, maintain social order and security and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability, unity, vitality and flexibility.

Penal procuratorial work must continue energetically to combat those murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals seriously sabotaging the social order--especially those who are ringleaders, habitual criminals and instigators. Through the consolidation of urban order and security, we have dealt heavy blows against the penal criminals. But even while order and security have turned for the better, we definitely cannot relax or relent as a result but must constantly and incessantly analyze the laws and characteristics of penal criminal activities and know our targets while shooting our arrows so as to deal stern blows against them. In carrying out our work of examining and approving arrests, examining the initiation of indictments and appearing in court to support public indictment proceedings, we must insist on the principle of teamwork, coordination and mutual restraint among the public security, procuratorial and court organs. We must actively create conditions and put the Law of Criminal Procedure into overall practice as soon as possible so that cases can be handled accurately, timely, lawfully and forcefully.

At present, cases of violation of the law, disruption of discipline and sabotage of economic order are still rather conspicuous. Cases such as certain working personnel of the state being found derelict and abusive in their duties, taking their duties lightly, or even taking advantage of their duties to violate the law and commit crimes still occur frequently; these personnel not only encroach upon the citizens' personal and democratic rights, but they also cause heavy losses to the socialist economy. For this reason, we must energetically strengthen our disciplinary inspection and economic inspection work. We must take entirely

onto our shoulders those cases of corruption, malfeasance, overreachment upon the citizens' democratic rights and other serious sabotage of the economic order which the "Law of Criminal Procedure" mandates that the procuratorial organs are to investigate directly. Especially in respect to those cases where the situation is malicious, the consequences are serious, there are multiple aspects involved, and the obstacles are considerable, we must concentrate our forces to carry out inspections, work together with the party's discipline-inspection departments at the various levels, break through the obstacles and resolutely struggle against violations of the law, crimes involving disruptions of discipline and economic crimes so that every law is obeyed, execution of the law is strict and every violation of the law is prosecuted. Thereby we will literally be taking onto our shoulders the duties and responsibilities that the party and the state have conferred upon the procuratorial organs.

With respect to inspection work at prisons and labor reform institutions, we must cooperate with the labor reform departments to strengthen the work of remolding the criminal elements and literally carry out the principle of "reform first, production second." Management and education systems which have borne results in the past must be restored; when criminal activities resisting reform are discovered, we must resolutely combat them; in the case of violations of the law by management and education personnel, we must rectify them; and we must handle seriously the appeals by personnel under detention for labor reform. At present, we must especially exert our great strength to grasp well the work of disciplining and educating those criminals who are youths and children and continuously sum up our experiences, so as to transform a big contingent of destructive forces endangering the socialist cause into talents useful to our socialist modernization. This is a complicated and heavy task of inspection work at the prisons and labor reform institutions. At the same time, we must strengthen our supervision and inspection with respect to labor education work.

We must continue to strengthen our ideological construction and organizational construction, equip ourselves as fast as possible with a definite number and quality of core cadres for inspection work and consolidate and strengthen our organs. We must pay attention to discovering, training and promoting fine middle-age and young cadres familiar with inspection work in order to equip well the leading groups at the various levels. We must organize the procuratorial cadres to continue to study in a deepening way the political line, ideological line and organizational line set down by the third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the 11th Party Central Committee, educate the cadres to insist on the four basic principles and oppose the ideas of anarchism and extreme individualism. We must continue to organize them to study the "Criminal Law," the "Law of Criminal Procedure," the "Organic Law of the Procuratorate," and other important laws like these. Leading cadres

must take the lead in studying the law in order to raise the level of their leadership. At the same time, they must also adopt various ways to organize professional studies, provide rotational training for the cadres in a planned way, and do their best to build a contingent of procuratorial cadres who will keep to the socialist road and who will be equipped with professional knowledge and capabilities and be both red and expert.

9255

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRI' 5

JIANGSU CPPCC SESSION--The Sixth Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee held its first session in Nanjing 8-12 July with its more than 460 members attending. The session heard a political report by Comrade Chu Jiang, first secretary of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee, and a work report delivered by Zhou Aimin, vice chairman of the Municipal CPPCC Committee, on behalf of the standing committee of the Fifth Municipal CPPCC Committee. Participants discussed the progress in implementing party principles and policies and reviewed Nanjing's achievements in various fields of work. New members of the Municipal CPPCC Committee included a number of veteran cadres and compatriots of Taiwan origin. Through democratic consultation, the session elected a new chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and standing committee members to the Sixth Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 80 OW]

JIANGSU PARTY EDUCATION--On 14 July Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, gave a lecture entitled "earnestly study the 'guiding principles for inner-party political life' and resolutely improve the party's style of work" to more than 400 students of the third training class for party members of the provincial-level departments. He called for organizing all party members and cadres to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, socialist economics, science and technology and management. He particularly called for strictly enforcing party discipline and improving the party's style of work. Following the lecture, Zhou Yifeng, standing committee member and secretary general of the Provincial Party Committee, spoke to the class, calling for the mobilization of party members and cadres to implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 80 OW]

XINJIANG PARTY SECRETARY--Leading comrades of party and government organizations in Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region on 30 July cordially received all the delegates to the Fourth Congress of the Xinjiang Regional Federation of Industry and Commerce. Ismail Amat, secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, talked to the delegates, extending to them warm congratulations and best regards. Also present were A-mu-dong Ni Ya-zhi, Bai Chengming, (Wang Zhenglin),

(Bu-sha-ye-fu), (Sa-bu-la Sai-fu-la-ye-fu), (Ran-he-tu Sai-mao-la), (Xu Pengde), (Liu Haixin), (Meng Shulin), (Xia-shu-ye-he), (Hu-sai-ying Si-ya-sha-ye-fu) and (Wang Zhizhen). [OW311315 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Jul 80 OW]

XINJIANG'S DIRECT COUNTY ELECTIONS--Experimental direct county-level elections in Xinjiang have basically ended. In the first half 22 counties or municipal districts held direct elections. In most of these counties and municipal districts elected deputies have held a people's congress, elected the standing committee of the congress and formed a people's government. Voters actively took part in the elections. Voting rates averaged about 29 percent, with the highest reaching 98.7 percent. [OW040240 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Aug 80 OW]

XIZANG CADRES--The Lhasa Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees recently held a tea party to give a warm send-off to those cadres at and above the county level who have been transferred from Xizang to other parts of China. Working shoulder-to-shoulder with cadres of Tibetan nationality, these cadres have made great contributions to the socialist revolution and construction in Xizang during their tenure in Lhasa Municipality. They vowed to devote the rest of their lives to the four modernizations of the motherland, and cadres of Tibetan nationality expressed their determination to shoulder heavy loads in building the new Xizang. Luo Ming, first secretary of the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee, attended the tea party. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 8 Aug 80 OW]

BANK ROBBERY CASE--The Liaoning Provincial Public Security Bureau cracked a bank hold-up and murder case on 31 July. In the wee hours of 3 July, three scoundrels broke into a certain branch of the Gai County Agricultural Bank in the province, shooting two bank workers dead and snatching 6,778 yuan. After a month's efforts, all three scoundrels were arrested and four pistols, three knives and some 5,000 yuan of the stolen money were recovered. [SK080120 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Aug 80]

LIAONING DIRECT ELECTION--Direct elections have begun in 74 counties and districts in Liaoning Province. Among them, 16 experimental units have convened people's congresses, 9 units have elected deputies and 49 units have been conducting election propaganda, registering voters and nominating candidates. Party committees at all levels attach great importance to this work. Zhang Qingtai and Liu Wen, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, went to Fushun Municipality to hear reports in this regard. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 80 SK]

LIAONING SOCIAL ORDER--The social order in Shenyang Municipality has substantially improved this year. The crime rate was down 49 percent in the first 6 months as compared with that of the same 1979 period. One-third of the delinquents have turned over a new leaf through education and have become good students, workers and CYL members. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 80 SK]

LIAONING LAW OFFICIALS DISMISSED--Shenyang, 8 Aug--Hao Tongyou, deputy secretary of the party organization of the Liaoyang Municipal Intermediate Court and vice president of the court, has been dismissed from both posts for abusing his power in handling a robbery case. The decision to remove him from both posts was made at an 18 July enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Liaoyang Municipal CCP Committee in Liaoning. Also dismissed was Judge Xia Weishen of the same court; his removal was by decision of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Municipal People's Congress. The two were found guilty of shielding their friend's son Sun Liqiang, a young worker in Liaoyang Municipality, from serving a 3-year prison term given him by a municipal district people's court for committing robbery, sexual assault and other criminal offenses. The young worker's father, party branch secretary and chief of the Liaoyang Municipal Public Security Bureau's fire brigade, has also been dismissed from all his posts both in and outside the party, on the charge of having corrupted law officials. [OW081315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 8 Aug 80]

SHANXI CADRE SENTENCE--Taiyuan, 12 Aug--Guo Jingquan, former deputy chief of the social order section of Pingyao County Public Security Bureau, Shanxi Province, was sentenced on 23 July by the Pingyao County People's Court to a 3-year jail term for extorting a confession by torture from a party theft suspect last year. [OW140100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0726 GMT 12 Aug 80]

SHANGHAI STORE'S INSCRIPTION--Song Ching Ling, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, recently inscribed the name of a store in Shanghai which specializes in children's apparel, stationery, toys and other children's articles. The staff members and workers of the store pledged to further improve their service for children in return for vice chairman Song's inscription. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Aug 80 OW]

SHANGHAI DEMOCRATIC PARTIES--The Shanghai Municipal Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the Shanghai branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-government League held literary and art soirees on 5 and 6 August respectively. (Wu Ruan), (Li Cutai), (Tong Yucheng), (Zhang Daocheng) and (Fang Xuwu), responsible members of the municipal committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and Xu Wensi and (Lin Tse), chairman and vice chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-government League, attended the soirees. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Aug 80 OW]

SHANGHAI FORMS ON INTELLECTUALS--The united front work department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting on 8 August to exchange experience on how to bring into play the role of intellectuals among former industrialists and businessmen. Zhang Chengzhong, director of the united front work department, stressed the need to support and rely on nonparty intellectuals as well as intellectuals in the party. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Aug 80 OW]

JIANGXI LABOR PROTECTION RALLY--On the morning of 8 August, the Jiangxi and Nanchang Federations of Trade Unions held a rally in Nanchang on the work of labor protection with the participation of 1,600 persons. Xu Qin, vice provincial governor, spoke, urging the governments at all levels to reduce accidents and environmental pollution. He said that production must give way to safety, and serious accidents must be handled according to law. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 80 HK]

JIANGXI FOREIGN LANGUAGE PERSONNEL--Recently, the Jiangxi People's Government issued a circular which demanded that the various areas to do a good job of giving priority to employ foreign language personnel. These personnel include retired or resigned lecturers, professors, economic chairmen, editors, subeditors and chief editors and other foreign language personnel of a similar capacity. These personnel can report to the county and municipal personnel bureaus from 25 to 31 August. Examinations of these personnel will be held on 28 September throughout the province. [HK140616 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 80]

GUANGXI INTELLECTUALS RECRUITMENT--The party organizations at all levels in Guangxi have cultivated 4,450 intellectuals into party members. This accounted for 7 percent of the intellectual party members throughout the region. These party organizations have now paid more serious attention to cultivating intellectual party members. They frequently analyze and study, continuously sum up experiences and strengthen inspection and supervision. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Aug 80 HK]

GUANGZHOU JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FORUM--On 12 August, the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee invited 40 parents and guardians whose children had committed crimes to a forum to discuss the issue of educating and saving their children. There were many juvenile delinquents in Guangzhou in the first half of this year. Young people and juveniles accounted for two-thirds of the criminals arrested by the Guangzhou public security organs during this period. Sun Leyi, vice chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, also spoke, urging all trades and professions to take part in educating the young people and juveniles, particularly on family education. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 12 Aug 80 HK]

GUANGDONG LEGAL COMMITTEE PLENUM--On 12 August, the legal committee of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong People's Congress held its first plenum. Zhong Ming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong People's Congress and chairman of the legal committee, presided over the plenum. Li Jianzhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, spoke. The participants pointed out that to speed up socialist construction in the province, it is necessary to strengthen the inspection and supervision of the implementation of law. In accordance with the concrete conditions in the province, it is also necessary to formulate local laws and regulations of legal education. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 12 Aug 80 HK]

PEOPLE'S ASSESSORS IN XINJIANG--Some 1,100 people's assessors were elected in direct elections held at county levels in Xinjiang during the first half of this year. In some areas more than half the elected people's assessors are of minority nationalities. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Aug 80 OW]

LEGAL ADVISORY OFFICES--Beijing, 8 Aug--As of now, more than 200 legal advisory offices with over 2,000 lawyers have resumed operation throughout China. They offer legal assistance to organizations, enterprises, establishments and people's communes, as well as to the broad masses of people. The lawyers also act as counsellors in criminal lawsuits and agents in civil lawsuits and are responsible for answering people's inquiries regarding legal questions and drafting of legal documents. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 8 Aug 80 OW]

GANSU PROCURATORIAL WORK--The Gansu Provincial Procuratorate recently held a provincial criminal procuratorial work conference. The conference participants held that, given the province's present public security situation, it is imperative to enforce the central instruction on promptly and severely cracking down on murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who bring about serious damage to public order. [SK080656 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Aug 80]

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN MISSILE TEST PRAISED

Route Navigator

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Luo Tongsong [5012 0681 2646]: "A Golden Navigation Route Which Will Be Part of History Forever"]

[Text] Spread out in front of us is a map of the Pacific Ocean on a scale of 1:5 million, with a distinct route drawn depicting the Golden Voyage, 7,959 nautical miles in length, which became the focus of world attention. The oceangoing formation which sailed to the South Pacific to carry out telemetry and retrieval missions for our nation's carrier rocket followed this route both outbound and on its return.

This route, which fully took into account the factors of politics, economics, safety and international relations, was plotted by Naval Command Chief of Navigation Operations Tang Jianhua, recipient of the Citation for Meritorious Service, Third Class. Prior to plotting this course, he consulted a great number of navigation materials, using close to 100 ocean maps of four nations alone. After meticulous calculations and corrections, he plotted an ideal course, whereupon his strong sense of responsibility led him to carry out further deliberations on repeated occasions. He checked and scrutinized it, using the large stack of ocean maps. As might be expected, on a newly published ocean map he discovered a submerged reef hidden below the surface at a depth of 5.4 meters near the course he had plotted. He then recommenced his calculations and revised the plotted course. In order to avoid typhoons, Tang Jianhua not only plotted a comparatively safe course, but even plotted several alternate "typhoon-proof" courses. On this kind of long-distance voyage, there are very few course-change points, and it can truly be called a case of an "economical course." To use the ocean currents as an example, for the outbound leg, Tang Jianhua plotted the course in the vicinity of the equator, so that typhoons would be avoided and favorable currents could be used as well. On the return leg, he charted the course near the 10th degree of north latitude, following the westerly advance of ocean currents. According to calculations, it was this route, passing 571 nautical miles south of the island of Guam, which,

owing to its utilization of ocean currents and trade winds, resulted in a reduction of more than 3 hours in the voyage's duration, thus saving more than 30,000 yuan worth of fuel oil.

This stalwart and steadfast person, Tang Jinhua, made a contribution to the navigation operations of our nation by this navigation route which he plotted, and it, along with this long-distance navigational accomplishment, will be recorded in the ocean navigation annals of our nation!

Weather Forecaster

Shanghai JIEFANG RTBAD in Chinese 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Liu Shulin [0491 2579 2651]: "The People Who Accurately Forecast 18 Days' Weather"]

[Text] The 17th of May was the day prior to the missile launch. All units and locations from the launch site to the ocean test area entered a state of advanced readiness.

For the carrier rocket test, there was a requirement that there be a guarantee of favorable weather in the impact zone; otherwise, tracking would be affected or retrieval of the data capsule would be hampered. However, on this day the weather in the ocean test area was extremely bad, with massed clouds overhead and occasional showers and cloudbursts. Would it clear by the next day? Everyone was anxious. Along with the forecasting personnel, the chief of the weather team aboard Xiangyanghong No 5, Xu Jinglin, who had hardly closed his eyes for several nights, calmly and coolly undertook a resolute analysis and study of satellite cloud maps. Xu Jinglin believed that if the weather forecasts were inaccurate, and the weather was extremely bad at the time of the missile's flight, the data would not be received, the data capsule would not be retrieved, and the nation would be dealt a major loss! But if the missile launch were delayed, what kind of effect would be wrought upon the entire test by letting a good opportunity slip past?

At the key moment, a conclusion would have to be reached instantly. Subsequently, with his many years of forecasting experience as a basis, coupled with the results of deliberations by his comrades, he failed to be influenced by the weather phenomena of the moment, and after performing a deep and thorough analysis he decisively released the forecast: "The weather on the 18th will be ideal; clear to launch."

The 18th, as predicted, was a perfectly clear day, and our nation's carrier rocket was launched on schedule. Higher authorities awarded Xu Jinglin the Citation for Meritorious Service, Second Class.

Data Capsule Recovery Diver

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Liu Shanxing [0491 0810 5281] and Liu Jizhou [0491 4764 5297]:
"A Person Who Obtained a Treasure From the Great Ocean" (provided by RENMIN
HAIJUN BAO)]

[Text] Comrades, if you saw the color news documentary "Undersea Girls," perhaps you will recall this scene: a young sailor, exuberant and heroic in appearance, stood on the ocean shore conducting a class for a group of girls who perform underwater exploration for valuable objects. He was a diver from the vessel J506, Communist Party member Liu Zhiyou.

During the important mission of retrieval of the data capsule from this carrier rocket, he retrieved this priceless treasure through gallant and resolute action, and was awarded the Citation for Meritorious Service, First Class.

On the afternoon of 18 May, the weather and seas were calm in the test zone. The command just gave notice: eight minutes remain until the impact of the data capsule from the carrying missile launched from their country's mainland. The tiny data capsule contained all of the results of the test, the condensed efforts of countless scientific and technological fighters and the hopes of a billion citizens!

At that very instant, Liu Zhiyou felt as though an invincibly heavy weight lay upon his shoulders. The aircraft quickly took off, and inside the cabin the crew chief helped him put on his diving suit, while repeatedly encouraging him by saying in his ear: "Be bold and coolheaded; Beijing is waiting for news of the victory." He nodded, allowing his determined gaze to be his only answer. The aircraft circled twice overhead, whereupon the data capsule was sighted, and it swooped downward like a hawk. While the aircraft hovered steadily 40 meters overhead, the door was opened and Liu Zhiyou was slowly winched down by cable. Once in the water, Liu Zhiyou discovered the inflated data capsule bag floating 7 or 8 meters from him. Excitedly forgetting everything else, Liu Zhiyou immediately got rid of the packs of shark-repellent dispensers he had been carrying, and grasping the hook in one hand he swam ferociously with the other, until soon he had the capsule in hand. Just as he was attaching the data capsule hook to the ring, an unexpected event occurred: the ring connecting him by his chest to the cable hanging down from the aircraft suddenly opened, and the propwash from the aircraft's rotor blades generated a huge whirlpool. Liu Zhiyou was carried whirling into the maelstrom, upon the inflated data capsule bag, and the situation became extremely critical.

At this juncture, Liu Zhiyou was heedless of the danger to his own life and had only one thought: wherever the data capsule went, so would the man.

When he was separated from the aircraft, he took out his diver's knife and slashed the airbag. With the cooperation of the aircraft crew, he took the cable in his hand and quickly attached both the data capsule's ring and his chest ring to the hook. He opened his arms wide and threw them tightly around the data capsule, while using his legs to hold the lower portion in a deathgrip. He gave the signal for the aircraft to depart, and the data capsule was safely hauled aboard. As the aircraft carrying the data capsule landed on the deck of the recovery ship, the entire ship, with great rejoicing, beat drums and gongs.

9420

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CALL FOR STRENGTHENED WEAPONS MANAGEMENT

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Earnestly Strengthen Management of Weapons and Ammunition"]

[Text] Strengthened weapons and ammunition management is important work in militia building and is of great significance in protecting secure unity and building the four modernizations.

Since last year the basic conditions in our provincial militia weapons and ammunition management have been good. However, a number of problems still exist. In some units guns and ammunition have been stolen; in some units guns and ammunition are used to hunt and dynamite fish; in some units the guns and ammunition have been burned; and in some units ammunition is even used as gifts to obtain favor. Aside from the lack of a strict management system, the main reason such problems exist is that the leadership levels do not sufficiently value gun and ammunition management.

In the past few years, following developments in the situation, military preparations required a continual increase in the amounts of militia weapons and equipment, and the variety also increased daily. In such conditions earnest management of militia weapons and equipment is even more important. All levels of personnel and weapons departments must constantly educate the militia in weapons knowledge and to obey rules and regulations so that they will consciously carry out the regulations regarding management of weapons and ammunition. Earnest steps must be taken to put into effect the regulations regarding the management and use of militia weapons and ammunition, and safety measures should also be put into effect. There definitely must be an end to lax care and use of weapons and ammunition.

Party committees on all levels must pay attention to militia weapons management work and earnestly help them reach a real solution for this problem. They must be given manpower, financial and material support. There must be continual checking on the care and use of militia weapons and ammunition, and when problems occur they must be promptly resolved. When improper management results in the theft, loss or destruction of guns and ammunition, responsibility must be assigned and where there is evil intent with serious consequences there must be severe punishment.

This is the agricultural busy season, with many wet, rainy days, so all locales must take good care of weapons and ammunition to prevent rust or other damage. When the militia is guarding the fields and hills and is at its sentry posts carrying out its duties, it must also pay attention to the weapons it holds.

11982
CSC: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FLEET CONDUCTS TRAINING FOR PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARIES

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Tong Shiping [4547 0013 1627] and Li Xueyin [2621 1331 1377]: "East China Sea Fleet Holds Training Classes for Party Committee Secretaries at Regimental Level and Above; All Determinedly Develop Four-Point Model Leadership Role"]

[Text] In order to thoroughly study and act in the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party committees of the East China Sea Fleet recently held training classes attended by more than 100 party committee secretaries at fleet, division, and regimental levels. It was their common knowledge that if the leadership of the party is to be improved and the core roles of party committees at various levels are to be fully brought into play, they must commence by sustaining the concept of "members in squads."

At the training classes, Fleet Party Secretary Fang Chengping and standing committee members Song Xianzhuang and Kang Zhuang individually held party classes for everyone and lectured on the glorious traditions of the party and their experiences in serving well as party secretaries. They spoke of their own knowledge gained from studying the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session. The comrades attending the training classes conducted discussions in which they compared "the norm" and the new revision of the party constitution, centering on the question of "how party secretaries should act in giving full play to their core leadership roles in party committees." All of them said that in being party secretaries, they should review the way they themselves have carried out their responsibilities with regard to turning around the party style and military style, and in particular their giving of full play to their leadership roles in party committees. They likewise must, in correcting the party style, first correct themselves by setting up a model. Party secretaries at various levels must especially nurture their leading roles in four areas.

The first is that they must take the lead in maintaining unity politically with the Party Central Committee and must resolutely carry out the programs

and policies of the party line. Many comrades, in recalling both the positive and negative experiences and teaching gained during dissemination and implementation done at the time of the Third Plenary Session, understand that the party line programs and policies of the Party Central Committee are the guides for our work. Only when the party secretaries have taken the lead in studying them well, gaining a deep understanding, and effecting model implementation, will they be able to lead "a squad of members", and turn the party committees into cores of strength for implementing party programs and policies.

The second is that they must take the lead in stamping out factionalism in ideology and actions, consciously upholding the unity of "squads of members" in party committees. Wang Zuocai, party secretary in a certain aviation division of the fleet, took the lead in upholding party unity by not allowing himself to be swayed by personal feelings with regard to a leading comrade who in the past had opposed him erroneously. He took the initiative in helping him dispel his misgivings, and caused the comrade to be deeply moved and profoundly educated. Owing to the fact that the party committees are "woven into the same length of rope," this promoted unification among all subordinate regimental party committees; the atmosphere among the troops underwent a major change; and for more than 2 years all training missions have been accomplished in an outstanding manner.

The third is that, by implementing the model of the democratic assembly system, they must take the lead in overcoming that poor style of work wherein "one person alone has the say" and people are deaf to critical suggestions. At the end of last year, during a party committee summarization, Li Shachua, party secretary of a certain marine police district, inspired the group to open up an ideological critique of deficiencies in party committee work. One comrade sharply criticized his failure to place education and training in the central position while uttering idle phrases and boasts. Old comrades believed that there was wisdom in what this comrade had to say. Thereupon, along with the other party committee members, he devised measures for improvement. Beginning this year, he and six standing committee members split up to go to the troop units, concentrated their energies on grasping education and training, and brought about a rapid enhancement of the military quality of the troops.

The fourth is taking the lead in carrying out party regulations and laws and not becoming privileged persons, and in being a model in close communication with the masses through hardship and struggle. Tian Baosheng, party secretary of a certain marine police district, along with other party committee members, agreed on a three-point law: first, they would not become "privileged party members" or be shown special considerations; second, they would not use public office for private gain or seek to acquire personal benefits; third, they would not give parties, give presents, or act in a style which was incorrect. Since these regulations were drawn up, Tian Baosheng has earnestly practiced that which he advocated, and among subordinate units there has been manifested a new style--being hardworking, thrifty, economical, and having wholehearted devotion to public duty.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GOOD RESULTS FROM 'FIVE STIPULATIONS, ONE REWARD' SYSTEM

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Zhang Bohui [1728 0130 6652], Hulmin Military Sub-District: "The Five Stipulations and One Reward" Responsibility Training System is Worthy of Widespread Dissemination"]

[Text] Last spring, a number of militia companies in our district followed production management methods in their training and carried out the "five stipulations and one reward" responsibility training system, i.e., a stipulated seven-hour daily training schedule, to start and finish on time and with no unexcused absences; stipulated content, with completion of the training topics according to schedule; stipulated quality, with fixed training requirements and achievements for each topic according to the various basic levels; stipulated safety, to ensure that personnel and weapons survive without accident; fixed compensation, with distribution according to work equivalent to the production brigade payments as required by regulations. After checking and critical evaluation, the advanced units and individuals were given awards, the county and commune armed forces presented award banners and certificates to the advanced units and the production brigades awarded an extra 20 work points to the militiamen with outstanding achievements and a good attitude toward training. As for those with a bad attitude and non-completion of the training tasks, they were given 10-20 fewer work points.

I recently investigated a few communes and militia companies which have implemented the five stipulations and one reward responsibility training system and found they generally reflect good results. (1) Unprecedented heights of self awareness in troop training. In the past when the troops trained on the parade grounds some trained, some went through the motions and some just watched. After implementing the five stipulations and one reward system everyone scrambled to compete in training, even training by themselves after class, consciously and voluntarily making great improvements. (2) A strengthening of

organizational discipline. In the past when "assembly is at eight o'clock people come at nine o'clock, and some even must be called from their rooms." People came late, left early, and had frequent unexcused absences, sometimes training for only four hours each day. Now everyone assembles on time; late arrivals, early departures and unexcused absences are rare, and training lasts for over seven hours per day. (3) Prominence is given to training accomplishments. Last year Wusuxian (0063 5094 004) militia company of Baoji [1027 7162] commune had an average score of 50 percent in hand grenade accuracy and marksmanship. After implementing the five stipulation and one reward training responsibility system this year, with the same training time and same training content, hand grenade accuracy was 81 percent and marksmanship was 75 percent showing very clear improvements. (4) The masses are supportive and the militia satisfied. The masses say now that militia training is firmly grasped and of good quality, it is just like training ought to be. The militiamen say that this type of training with clear rewards and punishments has given them pride and strength.

I believe that the five stipulations and one reward responsibility training system should be popularized. First, this system was produced by experiences in militia training and it is a good technique for uniting the militia's long-range benefits with its immediate personal benefits. The militia trains to protect the four modernizations and to protect the nation; this is the duty of every armed primary militiamen. However, if this can be united with the personal benefits of the militiamen, this will thoroughly motivate them to join training. What are the personal benefits of the militiamen? The militia regulations stipulate that when the militiamen and the militia political cadres take part in training they should put forth their usual effort and accordingly receive proper wages, work points and the usual awards. Wages, work points and awards are part of the personal interest of the militiamen. The advantage of the five stipulations and one reward system is that different militiamen receive different work points and the awards are of different grades, so that the forward are rewarded and the backward are punished; the advanced will try harder while the backward will strive to overtake the forward to complete militia training work. This is in accord with the party's policies. Second, this implements an effective training system. The five stipulations and one reward have clearly stated content and requirements, making the militiamen understand what they should do, what they should not do, how to complete their tasks, and what constitutes non-completion of tasks. This sort of training has direction, has goals, can strengthen the sense of discipline, transfer positiveness and improve the quality of training. Third, this is a good way to unite the paths of military work and political work. This system has both military and political work requirements, so close unity will strengthen organizational leadership.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CALL FOR EMPHASIS ON ESSENTIALS IN MILITIA BUILDING

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Shao Mingzhao [6730 2494 2507], Qingdao Municipal Arms Department Advisor: "Grasp the Major Emphasis in Promoting Militia Building"]

[Text] Grasping the major emphasis in building the armed primary militia is a major policy determined by the Military Commission of the Central Committee and is an important task for carrying out military preparations and strengthening militia building. The question remains, in performing the actual task, how does one grasp this essential point? Recently, we went to several basic units to carry out a study and were deeply impressed.

One common feature in these units was that the party committees all valued the militia's work and, moreover, they all firmly grasped emphasis of the armed primary militia and satisfactorily completed 15-20 days of training. Yet, there were differences in the specific ways the various units grasped the work. Some units formed an organic unity of grasping the key point of emphasis on the armed primary militia with primary militia activities, thus giving prominence to this essential point and showing the way. The plant's militia work was lively and in their grasp of production, security and military preparations the militia functioned very well. Yet, in some individual units there was no organic unity of giving prominence to grasping the key point and spurring on the rest, so even though they also completed the military training, their militia work was lax and affected the task of militia construction. A few of the major differences between these two types of units are given below.

On is different organizational methods. One plant placed the armed primary militiamen in the midst of the plant's militia organizational system, permitting the two units to have organizational unity. They matched up an anti-aircraft battery with

a rifle platoon. Apart from their regular function, the squads and platoons of the anti-aircraft battery were placed with the shop militia companies and platoons and were organizational components of the shop militia companies. In this way when the armed militia were training in the joint group or when they were performing independent tasks they could always respond quickly; when the armed militia were not in joint activities they then accompanied the shop militia. In another plant where an armed militia company was placed, although the armed platoons and squads were also placed in various shops, they were not made a part of the shop militia's organizational system and became the shop's "guest militiamen." Apart from participating in the plant's unified training, the armed militia did not join in any of the shop militia activities, which caused a break in the organizational relationship between the armed militia and the plant militia.

Another major difference was the manner in which the activities were performed. In one plant, not only did the armed militia complete the task of combined training, but also carried out daily political education and other such activities in unity with the shop militia. This not only was beneficial in strengthening party branch leadership in the militia, but also was advantageous in forming unity with production and with the masses. For example, this plant arranged two days of militia activity per week, one day for the militia to study production techniques, and one day for the militia's military and political training. On the day of political and military training for the militia, the armed militia and primary militia joined together in carrying out political education, three attacks and three defenses, military common knowledge, military ranks, military duties and other military training. The armed militia can serve as primary school teachers and this spurred on the plant's militia work and improved the armed militia. In another plant, aside from completing the training days, the armed militia generally did not join in the shop militia activities. This not only did not fully make use of the core function of the armed militia, it also easily led to separation from the reality in the shops and affected the "three carrying out" of militia work.

In truth, in the present situation of material and manpower shortages facing the four modernizations, it is entirely correct to grasp the main point of promoting the armed militia, and placing the strength where it is most needed. If this emphasis is not firmly grasped, then there will be no showing the way for the rest. The key point leads the rest and the rest promotes the key point. This is the only way to strengthen and develop the armed militia, give full vent to the four modernizations, and protect the role of the four modernizations. We should thoroughly understand the policies of the Military Commission of

the Central Committee regarding the main point of emphasizing building the armed militia to properly grasp the "three carrying outs" of militia work in building the four modernizations to make the militia into a fighting sword of the three-in-one combination of our national military forces with the armed militia as the sharpened point of that sword.

11582
CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LIAONING ILLEGAL WEAPONS--(Zhang Dongge), former deputy manager of the Yingkou Municipal Metal Company and deputy secretary of its party branch, was arrested for illegally holding guns, which his son used to kill his girl friend's family members. On 25 April 1980, his son (Zhang Qin), nursing a hatred against his girl friend who had abandoned him, killed his girl friend's father and an elder sister and badly injured her mother and another sister with his father's gun. He committed suicide that night. Following the incident, the Yingkou Municipal Public Security Department found that the gun used in the killings had been in his father's possession illegally and further ferreted out two pistols, a dagger and some 100 bullets in his house. It was also revealed that (Zhang Dongge) had been a leader of a rebellious group in Heishan County and had participated in large-scale sanguinary struggles during the initial stage of the Cultural Revolution. The weapons he illegally possessed were the ones he used in the bloody struggles. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Aug 80 SK]

ANHUI AIR DEFENSE PROJECTS--Anhui's underground shelters and other similar facilities for people's air defense have been put to use in the interest of serving production and the people. As of the end of July this year, 39,000 square meters of these projects were used for such purposes at industrial plants, mines and other enterprises including movie theaters. The Lenghu foam rubber plant stores its imported rubber in underground shelters and uses underground water from these works to reduce workshop temperatures, instead of buying block ice for the purpose. This has saved more than 348,000 yuan for the plant in the past 8 years. Air defense facilities in the province are also used as stores, hotels and recreational centers and have no maintenance problems such as ventilation, illumination and drainage. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 80 OW]

HAINAN PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE--Under the leadership of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee, public order in Hainan has been markedly improved. The recently held regional conference of public security bureau directors had seriously summed up public order work in the first half of this year, analyzed the current situation of public order in the region and made plans on public order work for the second half of the year. In rectifying public order, it is necessary to integrate taking stopgap measures with taking radical measures, publicize the socialist legal system on a large scale and apply legal weapons to struggle against the evil persons and deeds which sabotage public order. At present, it is necessary to seriously implement the instructions of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the Guangdong People's Government on resolutely dealing blows at smuggling and speculation, organize capable forces and track down a number of smuggling and speculation cases. [Haikou Hainan Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 4 Aug 80 HK]

LASER SIGHTING DEVICE--The militia equipment innovations group of the Jinan Meat Integrated Plant energetically worked for five months to successfully make a laser sighting device for rifles, submachine guns and machine guns. This laser sighting device has two components, a transmitter and a receiver, and at various distances under 350 meters can accurately check the precision of the militia's marksmanship. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 80 p 3] 11582

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WIDED EMPLOYMENT OF TALENTED PEOPLE

HK100678 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by commentator. "Break Down the Barriers and Emancipate Talented People"]

[Text] It is worth reading the report on how Yu Zhiwei, a carpenter of the Guangzhong Road Housing Management Office in Shanghai's Hongkou District, entered a light communications research laboratory. A young carpenter with only junior middle-school education carried out radio technical research in his spare time; nobody regarded him as "not attending to his proper duties," and he was smoothly transferred from the Housing Management Office to the Light Communications Research Laboratory of the 519 Factory, changing his trade from ordinary worker to researcher. This really delights us. We should thank the warm concern and support of the departments concerned, and thank them for giving the green light to Yu Zhiwei's maturing, promotion, and shouldering of responsibility.

In enthusiastically carrying out the four modernizations, we must attach importance to talented people, cherish them and employ them in a rational way. We must also devote great fervor and tremendous effort to promoting, cultivating and forging still more talented people. Regrettably, however, some comrades who shout that their units are short of talent have in fact not truly felt that the question of talented people has become a compelling question in urgent need of solution in building the four modernizations; even today, they are still wasting and suppressing talent in their units and even erecting barriers to confine talent. In these units, certain specialized people cannot be employed in their specialities, nor can they break through the fence and go to contribute their strength and play their part in more suitable places that urgently need talented people. To solve this contradiction, we must currently take urgent and resolute measures to break down the barriers and emancipate from their "storerooms" and "little empires" those talented people who are being suppressed and wasted, and let them bring their talent into play and exercise responsibility in suitable positions.

Theoretically speaking, it is not legal or permissible to suppress and waste talent in the conditions of socialism in our country, but in fact

this is something that often happens. Why is this? Shortcomings in current policies and systems are of course a major reason, but it is also something to do with the fact that the ideological understanding of certain comrades is not correct. These comrades always have all kinds of excellent "reasons" to defend their actions in suppressing and wasting talent. "I can't use him today, so I'll put him in reserve for use in future" is one common reason of this kind. On the face of it there seems to be some rationale in speaking in this way, but if we analyze it, we find that there is in fact none. First, by no means all units need to have talented people in reserve; second, even if it is necessary to put them in reserve, such a situation will not last long. It is a fact that certain special departments need to have a certain number of talented people in reserve, but they can only reserve them for a certain period, and moreover these people need to continually study and gain new knowledge in the course of work. Otherwise, their knowledge will become obsolete, and they will be unable to apply it when they want to. "It takes 10 years to grow trees but 100 to rear people;" it is by no means easy to cultivate and forge talented people. If the talented people we have cultivated are placed in unsuitable positions or put in reserve for long periods, the meaning of cultivating talented people will be lost.

"If you are assigned to my unit, you must follow my arrangements" is another "reason." So-called "arrangements" is only an excuse; what is really meant is "you must do as I say." Wherever I am assigned, I can dictate everything. You must do whatever I say, and you must not do anything you are not told to do, never mind whether the "arrangements" for you are rational or not. If you want to be transferred somewhere else, you can go if I am willing to release you; if not, you will just have to hang around here. In any case you belong to "me," and I have the right to decide what direction you can take. This "ownership by the unit" method of employing and managing people is a backward management method of small-scale production. It is inflated individualism (and also departmentalism) based on the interests of one's own unit and is incompatible with socialist public ownership and the socialist idea of the whole situation. It must be resolutely corrected. Talented people have been trained by the painstaking care of the state and people, and the leaders of the units to which they are assigned are responsible for arranging rational employment for them. If a unit is unable to employ a talented person, it should act like the Gungahing Road Housing Management Office, proceed from the interests of the state and people and from the needs of the four modernizations, and transfer that person to a unit which urgently needs him. A unit must absolutely not relentlessly hold onto talented people and confine them without letting them go.

In order to employ talented people in a rational way so that they can display their particular talents in suitable posts and engage in creative and fruitful labor, it is necessary to gradually carry out reforms on the basis of investigation and study in planning work and in education, personnel, organization, labor wages and other aspects. This is in addition to ongoing struggle against erroneous viewpoints and behavior

in supervising and working talented people. Facts have proven that the method of unified assignments of specialists that we have practiced for many years fulfills to a certain degree the superiority of the socialist system, however it also contains many defects. One big defect is excessively rigid control, with the result that personnel are unable to have almost any appropriate freedom. For instance, in assigning university graduates to posts, the school and teachers who have trained the students, the employing units and the students themselves have very little say in the matter, and there is no alternative to following the assignment plan and submitting to the personnel and organization departments whose "one word is like a person's whole life." The graduates like it if their assignments are suitable; otherwise, they can only adapt themselves to the circumstances. If one gets different assignments or transfers one's permanent abode from all kinds of rules and regulations such as those for unit establishments and household registration. Actually the aim of rules and regulations is to serve the economic foundation, on the basis of investigation and study we should actively but cautiously carry out reforms in all rules and regulations shown by the test of practice to be incompatible with economic development and the requirements of building the four modernizations, and those that do not help to open up new fields for talent we must hinder them. The United States has revised its immigration laws three times in order to attract talented people. If a capitalist country can do in this fashion in the interest of the ruling class, why cannot our socialist country proceed from reality in handling the issue, and why should it even turn itself into a slave of rules and regulations? The personnel management departments should emancipate their minds, boldly carry out innovations, and base their work in helping to discover and cultivate talented people and make full use of their activism and creativity, so that our socialist country can become the best in discovering and cultivating talented people and bringing their wisdom and ability into economic play. This is the glorious responsibility of the personnel management departments. Personnel management departments in planning and other provinces and municipalities have already understood this point. On the basis of extensive surveys conducted by the science and technology management departments, they have actively taken steps to transfer misemployed experts to suitable posts, making every effort to insure that they are rationally employed and can give of their best. They have also broken conventions and selected the best people with specialist knowledge from among those idle in society. It is worthwhile adopting this method of discovering talented people for the four modernizations and employing them in suitable posts.

The long-term catastrophe caused us to lose a whole generation of talented people. We cannot waste any more talented people. To fulfill the mission history assigned us, we must eliminate all defects in managing and employing talented people; to insure that every talented person will be able to give of his best and voluntarily make his contribution to the four modernizations.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ACTS WHICH CONSTITUTE A CRIME TO BE DEFINED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Zhao Wei [6392 1531] and Zheng Kui Lin [6774 7608 2651]: A Brief Discussion on the Line of Demarcation Between What Constitutes a Crime and What Does Not"]

[Text] Article 10 of our country's Criminal Law stipulates, "All society-endangering acts punishable by law are crimes. But if a case is obviously minor and the damages are not serious it is not considered a crime." It can be seen that what constitutes a crime as stipulated by our country's legislative body is based on certain conditions and standards.

The nature of the "case" referred to in the criminal law mainly concerns whether the motive of the perpetrator is mean, whether his means are cruel, and the degree of his awareness of his act. The "society-endangering" nature referred to mainly refers to the actual damages (including both material and non-material) caused by the objective act of the perpetrator or its damaging nature irrespective of its actual damage. When evaluating whether a certain act has constituted a crime, it must be analyzed and studied from both angles. But the seriousness of the act's damaging potential is of primary and decisive importance.

When we differentiate a crime from what is not a crime, we have to pay attention to the following:

1. Analyze the nature of the object involved in the perpetration. The same act may or may not constitute a crime depending on the object involved. For example, a certain person may have stolen a common book from a bookstore in violation of the law. But since the case is not serious enough to be punished by criminal law, it is generally not considered a crime. But if someone has stolen a rare book from a museum, this could constitute a crime. This difference in the object involved is the criterion to differentiate between what is a crime and what is not.
2. Analyze the results caused by the damaging act. To analyze the results of damage, the first thing is to determine whether there is actual damage.

act should be society but causing no actual damage cannot constitute a crime. In examining damaging results, one should pay attention to three particularities: One is the resultant actual and potential damage. Some damaging acts may not have caused damage for the time being, yet there exists a serious potential damage. This type of act also constitutes a crime such as attempted murder and attempted rape. Another type is damage which is both material and non-material. Some damages are non-material, such as insult, slander, and fabricating rumors. They have to be analyzed unambiguously in terms of the degree of actual damage. Still another is the danger to society done by the perpetrator. For example, a hardened thief and a person under age who steals occasionally both were arrested for attempted theft. The person who is under age and steals occasionally can be considered as not committing a crime. Because his act was not serious, the possible danger to society was also small. It is possible that he will not steal again after going through education. The hardened thief should be considered as having committed a crime. Because he has stolen before, he is stealing now, and it is very possible that he will steal again. The damage he has done to society still exists. Therefore, he should be punished according to the law.

After determining the existence of damage, its quantity and the degree of seriousness also have to be analyzed. When the quantity and degree have exceeded a certain limit, then and only then it is a crime.

3. Analyze the subjective factor of the perpetrator. The subjective factor mentioned here refers to (1) premeditated or unpremeditated and (2) the motive and purpose of the perpetrator. There is a difference between premeditated and unpremeditated from a subjective viewpoint. For example, person B's hay stacks were burned by fire caused by person A's negligence in smoking. Generally, damage caused by this type of unpremeditated action is not considered a crime. What person A has to do is to pay for the loss. On the other hand, if A burned B's hay stacks on purpose, he has committed a crime and is responsible for that crime. From this we can see, intentional or unintentional, premeditated or unpremeditated, this kind of subjective factor is of definite significance to the differentiation between what is and what is not a crime. In determining whether a certain act which endangers society constitutes a crime, the motive of the perpetrator has to be analyzed. The same act and the same result may be of different nature if the motive of the act is different. The degree of the actor's subjective malignance should be judged from whether his motive is good or not. For example, person A has stolen in order to seek pleasure while a certain youth has stolen because his parents died and he could not make a living. If the two cases are on the borderline between a crime and not a crime, person A should be convicted and the youth not so. This shows the significance of the subjective factor in determining whether an act is a crime or not.

4. Analyze the objective background of the act when it was taking place. Objective background generally refers to the objective conditions such as

the time, place, and occasion when the act took place. The time, place, and occasion of an act can reflect the subjective intention of the perpetrator. They also can reflect the degree of malice behind the act. For example, in the case of stealing some food in a disaster area and in a non-disaster area, the former may constitute a crime while the latter may not. This explains that objective background is a definite factor in drawing a line of demarcation between a crime and what is not a crime.

When we say some acts do not constitute a crime we do not mean they are proper and bring no harm. We only say that they are not damaging enough to be punishable according to criminal law.

When we observe, analyze, and determine whether a certain act constitutes a crime or not, we must have an over-all examination and analysis on the abovementioned points. We should not partially and singly overemphasize a given point.

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CSO: 4005

CONCEPT OF 'ANTAGONISTIC CONTRADICTION' DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Xu Chongde [1776 0394 1795]: "Why It Is Hard to Explain the Concept of 'Antagonistic Contradiction'?"]

[Text] "Antagonism," to start with, is a form of contradictory struggle. However, for a long time, it has been interpreted as the nature of the contradictions as well as the form of the contradictory struggles. Just what is "antagonistic contradiction?" It has not been clarified in the many philosophical articles and publications. Even after studying the explanations in the widely circulated and influential philosophical textbooks, people are still lost in a fog. The situation can be illustrated as follows.

First, all contradictions which will finally require the form of antagonistic struggle (external conflict) for their solution are antagonistic contradictions.

Reading this definition, people will ask the following question: Since all contradictions which will "finally" require the form of antagonistic struggle for their solution are antagonistic contradictions, then, before they develop to the "final" stage, when in their early or intermediate stage, for instance, are they all "antagonistic contradictions?" Naturally, according to the above "definition," the answer is in the affirmative.

However, the objective facts are not so. Though the contradictions between the slave and the slave owner, between the peasant and the landowner, and between the worker and the capitalist, for instance, must be solved in form of antagonism, not only were they not antagonistic under certain historical conditions, but, upon the first emergence of slavery, feudalism, or capitalism as a brand-new social system, the phenomenon of cooperation between the opposing classes

appeared. For a time after the emergence of a new system, though a contradictory struggle always existed between them, the opposing classes were not always in a state of antagonism. From the history of the class society, we can see that the state of antagonism between the opposing classes was of short duration, while the state of non-antagonism covered a relatively long historical period. Had they always remained in a state of antagonism, how could there have been the development of production and the progress of society, and how could there have been the civilization of mankind?

The emergence of any new production pattern in history indicates that it has an incomparable superiority over the old pattern and can accommodate a greater development of the production force. Marx and Engels pointed out: "The production force created by the bourgeoisie in its control of less than 100 years is more and greater than the total production force created in all the generations." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1 p 256). Such rapid development of the production force in the capitalist society proved that, in spite of their contradictions, the production relationship and the production forceⁱⁿ this period were mutually adapted, and not in a state of antagonism. Then, how can it be said that the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as a class manifestation were "always" in a state of antagonism?

The form of struggle between the contradictory sides is determined by the nature of the contradiction, and contradictions of different natures can only be solved by methods of different natures. If it is felt that all contradictions which will "finally" require the form of antagonism for their solution are antagonistic contradictions, it will mean that the nature of a contradiction depends on the form of struggle "finally" adopted. Then, before the "final" stage, on what basis is the nature of the contradiction determined? Furthermore, if all contradictions requiring the form of antagonism for their solution are antagonistic contradictions, and all those requiring the form of non-antagonism for their solution are non-antagonistic contradictions, isn't it the same as determining the nature of a contradiction by its form of solution?

Next, contradictions on the foundation of diametrically opposed class interests in social life are antagonistic contradictions.

This view is also untenable. According to the law of the unity of opposites, all contradictions are opposed yet united, and opposition is a commonality of all contradictions. Opposition is none other than the repellency and struggle between the contradictory sides. In social life, the "diametric opposition of interests" between opposing classes is only a concrete form of the opposition between the

contradictory sides. The two sides of all contradictions are diametrically opposed, for otherwise they will not be contradictions. Therefore, using the diametrical opposition between the contradictory sides as the criterion to distinguish the nature of a contradiction lacks scientific basis.

Actually, the "diametrical opposition of class interests" is an inadequate concept, and can be interpreted from different angles. In the contradiction between the exploiter and the exploited, in terms of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, for instance, their fundamental interests, generally speaking, are opposed. However, in the struggle against feudalism, and in the struggle by the colonies and the semi-colonies against imperialism, the fundamental interests of the two classes are basically identical. This situation was found in Europe's anti-feudal bourgeois democratic revolution and in China's anti-imperialist and anti-feudal national democratic revolution. As for the contradictions within the laboring people, they should be considered "non-antagonistic" as the class interests are fundamentally identical. However, if they are not handled properly, or if we lose our vigilance and become indifferent, isn't it possible for antagonism to arise?

In view of the above, that the theoretical explanations of the concept of "antagonistic contradiction" have become ever more confused is not incidental. Why is it so? As the nature of contradictions, the so-called "antagonistic contradictions" do not exist, and we have no necessity to make theoretical distinctions between the antagonistic and non-antagonistic natures of contradictions. This view is not unfounded.

In the first place, all contradictions are in the process of continuous struggle and continuous development. The form of struggle for the solution of a contradiction in a given period must be determined by the concrete condition of its development, i. e., a concrete problem must be concretely analyzed. When a change occurs in the struggle between the contradictory sides due to objective conditions, the method of solution previously adopted must also be changed accordingly. Therefore, before the termination of its development process, if we conclude that a contradiction is "antagonistic" or "non-antagonistic," it is the same as negating its development, thereby negating the necessity to study at all times its particularities.

In the second place, our goal in studying the nature of a contradiction is to find the method of its solution. However, as we have pointed out above, not all the so-called "antagonistic contradictions" can be solved in form of antagonism, nor can all the "non-antagonistic contradictions" be solved in form of non-antagonism.

Thus, even when the "nature" of a contradiction is determined, it is not equivalent to finding the method of its solution. The method of solution can only be determined according to the concrete conditions in its development. Then, isn't it superfluous for us to study and master the nature of contradictions?

It must be pointed out that Comrade Mao Zedong, in "On Contradictions," did not simplistically classify the natures of contradictions into antagonistic and non-antagonistic. When discussing the fact that "contradictions of different natures can only be solved by methods of different natures," he pointed out: "The contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will be solved by the method of the socialist revolution; the contradictions between the masses and the feudal system will be solved by the method of the democratic revolution; the contradictions between the colonies and imperialism will be solved by the method national revolutionary wars; the contradictions between the worker class and the peasantry in a socialist society will be solved by the method of agricultural collectivization and agricultural mechanization; the contradictions within the Communist Party will be solved by the method of criticism and self-criticism; the contradictions between society and Nature will be solved by the method of developing the production force." Here, Comrade Mao Zedong regarded the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the masses and the feudal system, and between the colonies and imperialism as contradictions of different natures, and did not categorically classify them as "antagonistic contradictions," nor did he categorically classify the contradictions between the worker and the peasant and those within the party as "non-antagonistic contradictions." By "contradictions of different natures," he did not indicate "antagonistic" and "non-antagonistic" contradictions. On the contrary, he emphasized the study of the particularities of contradictions and the importance of finding methods of solution for the different contradictions.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CONTRIBUTING COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE HAILS EDUCATION

QW531201 Nan to Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 13 August contributing commentator's article: "Fully Understand the Status of Education in the Four Modernizations--First Discourse on the Readjustment and Development of Primary and Secondary Education in Our Province"]

[Excerpt] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided to shift the stress of the whole party's work to socialist modernization, we have encountered a very serious problem--a serious shortage of various talented people who are far from meeting the requirements of the four modernizations. Therefore, we must pay close attention to strengthening education in order to train large numbers of talented people as soon as possible. This is a very pressing strategic task now before all party organizations and educators in the province.

Since the 3d plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the party central committee has repeatedly reminded us that while stepping up economic construction, we must accelerate the development of scientific, educational and cultural undertakings accordingly. The party central committee has also stressed that we must solve the problem of the disproportions between the development of the economy and that of science, culture and public health. Otherwise, modernization will be out of the question.

In undertaking the four modernizations, we must carry out economic construction and train talented people. The carrying out of economic construction and the training of talented people complement and are closely related to each other. Only by training talented people while carrying out economic construction can we really shift the stress of our work to the right track of the four modernizations.

The educational level of our country is much lower than that of economically developed countries in the world. We must quickly catch up with those countries.

The article points out: the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee made the important decision that cadres should be young and specialized. Being a nonprofessional without professional knowledge, one can hardly shoulder the heavy responsibility of leadership in the four modernizations. The problem now is that leading cadres with professional knowledge in our province are too few in number. Because of their low educational levels, a considerably large number of our cadres, especially leading cadres at the county level or above, fail or partially fail to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. To solve this problem, we should select more competent cadres from the current existing cadres and, in the future, we should train cadres through school education in 10 or 20 years leading and technical cadres will be selected from among today's primary and middle school students. This is a matter of vital and lasting importance concerning the destiny of the party and the state and the future of the four modernizations.

In conclusion, the article says: education is indeed a task of great importance that has a bearing on the rise or fall of the country, the prosperity or decline of the nation and the success or failure of the four modernizations. Without training talented people and raising our scientific and technological level the four modernizations will be out of the question. We must further emancipate our minds, have a correct understanding of this matter and resolutely do away with the wornout concept of excluding education completely from the economic base and with the traditional influence of small producers. As required by the party central committee, the whole party and the whole society must attach importance to education and devote their energies to running education well. Then, our party and country and the four modernizations will be full of promise.

CSO: 4005

HEILONGJIANG EDUCATION CONFERENCE ON KEY MIDDLE SCHOOLS

BR121346 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT
10 Aug 80

[Text] According to our sources, following the recent provincial work conference on running the first group of key middle schools, (Zhang Shouzhong), deputy director of the Heilongjiang Provincial Education Bureau, talked to our station reporter on the issue of how to do a good job in running the first group of key middle schools. In his talk Comrade (Zhang Shouzhong) put forward the following six demands:

1. Leadership and the administrative system. The first group of key middle schools should be under the joint leadership and administration of the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county authorities. However, the municipal and county departments concerned will play the main role in leading and directing these key schools.
2. The key schools' leading body construction. Schools in the first group of key middle schools are under the authority of county level organs and should be treated as units at this level in delivering official documents and submitting work reports. Close attention should be paid to consolidating these key schools' leading bodies when it is required. Efforts should be made to solve the problem of the failure to promote younger cadres and specialists into leading bodies.
3. The teacher issue. Professionally trained teachers should be available for every course. Professionally trained teachers must make up a minimum of one third of the total number of teachers in a given school. Any key school which fails to meet this condition should assign more qualified teachers in a timely manner and transfer those who are not qualified to other posts. From now on, efforts should be made to employ the best college graduates as teachers in these key middle schools, which should also adopt various measures to do a good job in training their teachers.
4. The school system and the teaching plan. The first group of key middle schools should extend their period of schooling from 5 years to 6 years in a planned manner. This first middle school system will become

effective from the coming fall semester. All newly enrolled students in the coming semester will be taught along provision of the new teaching plan. However, the fifth grade in these key middle schools may follow the old teaching plan.

5. School expenditure and teaching equipment. The local authorities should be responsible for expenditures of the first group of key middle schools for the next 5 years.

6. Teaching improvements. The affiliated middle school of the Harbin Normal University is authorized to conduct an experiment of running new classes and improving the teaching plan. Other middle schools should also be responsible for improving their teaching methods in line with the actual situation. While fundamentally strengthening teaching, various key middle schools should make efforts to raise the students' abilities of observation, retention, recall, meditation and self-cultivation as well as the ability to analyze and solve problems.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BIRTH CONTROL MAKES HEADWAY IN SICHUAN COUNTY

0912315Z Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Chengdu, 11 Aug--An investigation in the rural area of Shifang county, Sichuan, shows that the state and the collective can save money and grain if the material award-giving system is applied to the family with only one child as compared with the family with two children which gets no benefits from the material award-giving system.

According to "An Investigation Report on Shifang County's Birth Control" by Lin Fude and Zhou Qing carried in issue No. 1 of the 1980 "RENKOU YANJIU" [Population Study], when the county first applied the material award-giving system to the family with one child, some rural cadres said: "Why should childbearing be awarded? Where can a production team get so much money and grain to give them away as awards?" After reviewing accounts, the county dispelled these cadres' misgivings as follows: First, the grain accounts show that if a family has two children, the production team will have to give them 10,920 jin of grain ration from the time of their birth till they reach 16. If the family has only one child, the production team will give him or her 5,460 jin of grain ration, plus 504 jin of award grain, totaling only 5,964 jin. Thus, the production team will actually distribute 4,956 jin less. Second, the financial accounts show that by local standard bringing up the two children from birth till they are 16 will cost 5,200 yuan. The state and the collective will have to pay 30 percent of the sum, that is, 1,560 yuan. To bring up one child, the state and the collective will spend only 780 yuan, plus award work points equal to 504 man days, which are equivalent to 400 yuan. Thus, the expense to bring up one child totals only 1,180 yuan.

Shifang county's major award measures are: An only child is distributed adult standard grain ration from the day of birth. An only child can get work points equal to 36 man days each year from the year of birth till 14 years of age. These work points are given the child in the name of health care. An only child enjoys free nursery, elementary and middle school education and free medical care. An only child will be matriculated by school or recruited by a plant on a priority basis. All these awards

are mainly for an only child. Thus, the state and the collective have offered favorable conditions for the overall development of a single child's moral, intellectual and physical education.

As of the end of last year, 11,328 families in Shifang county had been issued the honorable certificates of bearing only one child, which constitute more than 95 percent of the total number of families with one child each in the county. One major reason for the rapid increase in the number of families with one child each lies in the successful implementation of the policy. Award measures are taken and never postponed whenever a couple or a number of couples receive their certificates of bearing only one child.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CULTURE MINISTER, OTHERS PRAISE DRAMA DEPICTING CHEN YI

CS092013 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] According to Wen Hui Bao's exclusive news from Beijing, the modern drama "Mayor Chen Yi" presented in Beijing by the troupe of the Shanghai People's Art Theater received extensive favorable comments from the theatrical circles of the capital. The broad masses of audience praised this drama which, they said, portrays Comrade Chen Yi as vividly as if he were still alive. The comrades of the Central Drama Institute suggested that the drama be used as teaching material. In addition, they will invite the playwright to the institute to speak on his experience in writing this drama.

After watching the drama, Huang Zhen, minister of culture, said to the members of the performing troupe: "Your performance was very lively." In praise of the drama, He Jingzhi, vice minister of culture, said that it portrays both the character and his thoughts.

To discuss the artistic accomplishments of the drama "Mayor Chen Yi," the Chinese Dramatists Association and the Bureau of Arts under the Ministry of Culture jointly sponsored a large-scale forum on the morning of 7 August, which was attended by nearly 100 people from the theatrical circles of the capital. According to remarks made by the participating comrades, the major artistic accomplishments of this drama are that it makes a breakthrough in portraying the images of the revolutionaries of the older generation and creates a new way of dramatic portrayal, and that the whole play is permeated with revolutionary fervor. However, they said that the portrayal of some of the drama's secondary characters is somewhat less satisfactory and, therefore, cannot give the audience very deep impression.

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BRIEFS

KUNMING SECONDARY EDUCATION--To meet the needs of the four modernizations, Kunming municipality has made reforms in secondary education and decided to restore the technical secondary schools, reduce the enrollment in senior middle school and establish a number of vocational schools. Recently, the Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Municipal Education Bureau held a conference to make preparations and arrangements for education and setting up technical secondary schools and part-work and part-study schools. This autumn, the enrollment in ordinary middle schools will be reduced throughout the municipality. In the four counties of Kunming, each county will have only one or two middle schools. Some middle schools will be changed into primary schools. A normal school for kindergarten teachers will also be set up. This year, 40 vocational courses will be set up by the middle schools subordinate to the municipality, while the counties, factories and mines will set up 20 vocational courses. [HK051351 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 80]

SICHUAN MINORITY EDUCATION--Chengdu, 2 Aug--In line with the basic spirit of the CCP's instruction on the work in Xizang, Garze, Aba and Liangshan national minorities autonomous prefectures in Sichuan have readjusted their educational programs by making minority language one of the subjects to be studied at school, extending the period of school, restoring boarding schools for minorities, which proved effective in the 1950's, and setting up special classes for minorities at primary and middle schools. [OW060025 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 2 Aug 80]

CLASS FOR POLITICAL TEACHERS--The study class for middle school political teachers sponsored jointly by the Shanghai Municipal Educational Bureau and the Shanghai Teachers College opened in Shanghai on 8 August. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai municipal CCP committee and director of the propaganda department of the municipal CCP committee, attended and spoke at the opening ceremony. He pointed out: In teaching political classes at middle schools, we should talk about facts and truth and give reasons. We should treat all people on an equal basis in the light of the actual situation. At present we must pay attention to criticizing the pernicious influence of feudalism and resisting the corrosion of

Marxist ideology and way of life. A responsible comrade of the Hongkou district CPC committee introduced the district's experience in strengthening leadership over the political teachers. The study class for middle school political teachers will last 7 days. [Text] [OW100300 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 80]

GANSU EDUCATION FUNDS--The state has suggested that Gansu Province appropriate 117 million yuan for education funds this year, some 23 million yuan more than that which was actually spent by the province last year. Up to now education funds allocated by all municipalities and prefectures in Gansu Province this year total only 117 million yuan, 10.41 million yuan less than expected by the state. Departments concerned urge all municipalities and prefectures to allocate enough money for education development and to ensure that education funds are not transferred for other uses. [BEIJING Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1122 GMT 25 Jul 80]

EXEMPLARY TEACHERS MEETING--Jinan, 11 Aug--Over 100 representatives of exemplary teachers from the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions not long ago wound up their vacationing and experience-exchange activities in Qingdao. The Qingdao summer vacationing by the representatives of the country's exemplary teachers was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the national committee of the Chinese Education Trade Union. In all, 108 representatives of exemplary teachers of universities, middle and elementary schools and kindergartens took part in the activities. These outstanding teachers of the Han, Monggol, Hui, Xizang, Uyghur, Tang, Tu, Manchu and Korean nationalities enjoyed full rest in this seaside city. They also availed themselves of the opportunity to exchange experiences in education and teaching. [Beijing Xinhua News Service in Chinese 0239 GMT 11 Aug 80]

JILIN STUDENTS ENROLLMENT--Jilin Province has finished reading entrance exam papers of applicants to institutes of higher learning. The Provincial Enrollment Commission met 3 July to set the minimum requirements for admissions and discussed other related matters. In general, enrollment work so far had been successful and the applicants' exam marks have been heartening. Emphasizing the need to head off possible irregularities in screening students and conducting physical examinations, the meeting proposed severe measures to be adopted to deal with such cases. It set 10 August for physical examinations, and enrollment will begin in mid-August. [K080100 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 80]

JILIN HISTORY SEMINAR--The Jilin Provincial Society of History, the history institute under the Provincial Academy of Social Sciences and the history department of Yambias University recently sponsored a seminar on the northeast nationality and territory of the Ming and Qing dynasties. Attending were professors from universities of the three provinces of

northeast China, experts of scientific research institutes, historical workers and persons from publishing houses and filing departments in Jilin and Liaoning Provinces. [SK080100 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Aug 80]

JILIN NORMAL COLLEGE--With approval of by the Ministry of Education, the name of Jilin Normal College has been restored to its original name of Northeast Normal College on 1 August. [SK080100 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Aug 80]

BOOK ON MINORITY NATIONALITIES--"Zhongguo Shaoshu Minzu" [Minority Nationalities of China] will be published by the People's Publishing House around 1 October this year. The book, edited by several comrades of the Central Institute of Nationalities, the Nationalities Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, gives a systematic introduction to 55 minority nationalities in China. The book, containing about half a million words and some 200 pictures and charts, describes the populations, distribution, spoken and written languages, origins, religions, customs, culture and arts of these minority nationalities as well as their social structure before liberation and their achievements in social reform and socialist construction after liberation. With its substantial content, the book is a good reference book in understanding the minority nationalities of China. [OW080305 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80]

GANSU ACADEMIC EXCHANGE--The national academic exchange meeting of higher learning institutions on organic analytical chemistry was held 23-29 July in Lanzhou municipality. Some 110 experts, professors and researchers of organic analytical chemistry attended the meeting. The meeting was sponsored by Lanzhou University. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Aug 80]

HUBEI NEWSPAPER REPUBLICATION--With the approval of the Hubei provincial CCP committee, WUCHANG BAO resumed publication on 1 August. WUCHANG BAO is a county newspaper. It was first published in 1956 but was suspended in 1960. In accordance with the spirit of the propaganda conference on trial running county newspaper, the Wuchang county CCP committee decided to resume publication. The paper will be published every Wednesday and Saturday. [HK060748 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 80]

TIANJIN HISTORY SYMPOSIUM--The Nankai University, Tianjin municipality, sponsored an international symposium on the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties 5 August at the Tianjin Guest House. The symposium was presided over by (Zheng Qingshen), vice president of this university, and was attended by some 120 foreign and domestic specialists and scholars in this field. Bai Hua, deputy mayor of Tianjin municipality, attended the opening ceremony and gave a reception for the participants. [SK080024 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 6 Aug 80]

OPERA FORUM IN CHONGQING--Chongda, 7 Aug--The Ministry of Culture recently held a forum in Chongda to exchange experiences of how to help young opera vocalists retain good voice during their adolescence. Attending the forum were representatives from more than 50 opera schools in 24 provinces and municipalities as well as certain medical and musical workers. They exchanged experiences and worked out future plans on the study of opera vocalists; the representatives also urged all culture departments to strengthen their leadership over this work. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 7 Aug 80]

QINGHAI CULTURAL ACTIVITIES--After 7 days in session the Qinghai provincial conference of directors of cultural centers concluded in Xining Municipality on 4 August. The conference stressed that cultural centers should provide more activities with distinctive national features for the masses and should train more local minority artistic and literary cadres. According to incomplete statistics, Qinghai Province now has 41 cultural centers and 540 amateur performing troupes and teams. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 4 Aug 80 SK]

GANSU TIBETAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST--Lanzhou, 10 Aug--To further implement the party's policy on nationalities, the Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefectural People's Broadcasting Station in Gansu started to broadcast the "Tibetan-language lectures" and strengthen the "Tibetan-language literature and art program" in May. The "Tibetan-language lectures," which are broadcast daily, help Tibetan cadres, students and herdsmen systematically study the language of their own nationality. As of now 12 lectures have been broadcast with very good results. The "Tibetan-language literature and art program" is characterized with bright national color and permeated with thick grassland atmosphere. The program publicizes the party's policies and chants about national unity and the four modernizations. Listeners warmly welcome both the lectures and the program. [QW121549 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0721 GMT 10 Aug 80 QW]

LIAONING MUSIC WEEK--The third Shenyang music week opened 5 August at the Shenyang (Zonghua) Theater, Liaoning Province. This music week was jointly sponsored by Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces. Attending the opening ceremony were Liu Yiyun, director of the propaganda department of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee; Chen Beichen, and Zhang Chang Shiyuan, deputy governors of the province; (Cheng Jingxuan) and (Peng Demin). [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG ENGRAVINGS SOCIETY--The inaugural meeting of the Heilongjiang Provincial Engravings Society was held in Jiamusi Municipality 5-7 August. The meeting discussed Comrade (Cao Mei's) work report, endorsed the regulations of this society and discussed plans for further work. (Cao Boyi) was elected president, and (Du Hongming), (Yu Feng) and (Hao Boyi) were elected vice presidents of the provincial engravings society. The establishment of this society will surely play an active role in stimulating the development and creation of engravings in Heilongjiang Province. [SK112335 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 80 SK]

JILIN EDUCATED YOUTH SYMPOSIUM--The leading group for work among educated youth under the Jilin Provincial Party Committee held a symposium of representatives of advanced rusticated educated youths from 31 July to 7 August in Changchun Municipality. The 54 participants included deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress, national model workers, national youth pace-setters, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and technical personnel. Mu Lin, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and deputy governor of the province, attended the opening ceremony. Wang Daren and Song Jiehan, secretaries of the provincial party committee, met with the participants on 7 August. [SK100119 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80]

HEILONGJIANG CALLIGRAPHY, PAINTING SOCIETY--The Heilongjiang Provincial Calligraphy and Painting Society was established 8 August in Harbin. Chen Lei, governor of the province, was named honorary chairman. Leaders present at the opening ceremony were Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial party committee; Chen Yuanzhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee; (Wang Zhao), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and second secretary of the Harbin Municipal Party Committee and (Wang Guangwei), adviser of the provincial calligraphy and painting society. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL TEMPLE DISCOVERED--Hohhot, 10 Aug--Chinese archaeological workers recently discovered an ancient stone temple at 10 km northwest of Alihe township in Oroqen Autonomous Banner, Nei Monggol. Situated in a cave half way up a mountain, the temple was believed to be built by the people of the Xianbei nationality for ancestral worship 1,500 years ago. Since the 1950's Chinese archaeologists have studied the history of the people of the Xianbei nationality. The many cultural relics and man-made articles unearthed prove that as early as more than 2,000 years ago the people of the Xianbei and Han nationalities maintained close ties. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 10 Aug 80 OW]

BEIJING COLLEGES RAISE FUNDS--Beijing, 10 Aug--The Beijing Iron and Steel College, the Beijing Industrial College and some other institutes of higher learning in Beijing have established school funds. The principal sources of the funds are the net incomes from the school-run factories, production and service of school laboratories and scientific research achievements. School funds will be managed as strictly as government-appropriated funds. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 10 Aug 80 OW]

NEI MONGGOL ANCIENT TOMB--Hohhot, 13 Aug--A northern Wei Dynasty tomb was recently unearthed in Nei Monggol. A number of ancient pottery figurines and burial objects were found in the tomb. The discovery has provided new material for studying the political, economic and cultural development of the local people of Nei Monggol during the northern Wei Dynasty over 1,500 years ago. [OW141031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 13 Aug 80]

SHANGHAI EDUCATIONAL SEMINAR--The Shanghai seminar on the teaching of political courses at middle schools began on 8 August. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and director of its propaganda department, attended and spoke at the seminar, pointing out that, for middle schools' political courses, it is essential to tell the truth, criticize the pernicious influence of feudalism and resist corrosion by the bourgeois ideology and way of life. [OW121643 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 80]

SHANGHAI MUSLIM FESTIVAL--Some 34,000 compatriots of Hui and other minority nationalities in Shanghai Municipality joyously celebrated Lesser Bairam, the Muslim festival of breaking the fast, on 13 August. In the early morning some 4,000 Moslems in festive costumes attended religious services held at various mosques in the city and exchanged festival greetings with each other. (Ma Renbin), chairman of the municipal Muslim association, gave a tea party after the service to entertain Muslim friends from Turkey, Sudan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. Some 200 youths of minority nationalities performed nationality dances and dramas at the auditorium of the municipal youth federation. Departments in charge of nationality work in Luwan, Changning and other districts held separate forums or tea parties to celebrate the festival. In the afternoon some 190 workers and staff members of Hui, Uygur and Kazak nationalities from Xinjiang, Ningxia, Heilongjiang and Nei Monggol toured the Huangpujiang River. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Aug 80 OW]

GUANGXI ANCIENT TOMB--Nanning, 11 Aug--A large Han Dynasty tomb, about 2,100 years old, was recently discovered in Hexian County, Guangxi. More than 160 precious cultural relics were unearthed including pottery, jade, bronze, laquer and iron wares as well as pearls, jewelry, agate and other valuables. These precious cultural relics have provided important information for studying the political, economic and cultural life of the early western Han Dynasty. [OW141031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 11 Aug 80]

GUANGDONG MINORITY NATIONALITY PERFORMANCE--The 1980 literature and art performance by minority nationalities in Guangdong ended on 7 August. Guangdong literature and art delegation of minority nationalities will perform in Beijing in September as a part of the national literature and art performance of minority nationalities. On the evening of 6 August, Yin Linping, Wu Lengxi, Chen Yueping, Huang Jingbo, Yun Guangying, Luo Ming and Zhang Boquan, responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC, watched the performances. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 7 Aug 80 HK]

YUNNAN YOUTH SUMMER CAMP--On 9 August, the Yunnan summer camp for instructors of young pioneers opened in Kunming. Attending the opening ceremony were Gao Zhiguo, Liang Wenying, Wang Shaoyan, Yu Lanfu, Wu Zuomin, and Wang Jiesan, responsible comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC. This is the first summer camp for instructors of young pioneers in Yunnan since the founding of the country. Some 200 instructors took part in the camp. Most of these instructors are of minority nationalities. Gao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the opening ceremony. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 80 HK]

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